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Rec'd Jan 8-1979

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UNCHANGED

58-8-30 BY LIZZIE M. WILSON

Upon the roof the red light shines
Down thru the chestnut leaves
With crimson leaves the wildrose twines
The low and mossy eaves.

The blue brook sings across the plain
The hills are bathed in light
And on the waves of rustling grain
The sun lies warm and bright.

I rest a while in the old, old place
Beneath the Chestnut tree
And watch the streamlet's happy face
And hear its silver glee
Swift busy years have hurried by
Long years of bloom and blast
Since thus beneath the summer sky
I looked and listened last.

The grassy hill and homestead low
Bright brook and breezy glenn
Are smiling in the sunset glow
As softly now as then.
The very winds that o're me pass
The glouds of snow and flame
The quivering shadows on the grass
Are all the same-the same.

Some silver threads my dark locks show
Some lines my brow have crossed
And somewhat of youth's eagle glow
Perhaps these eyes have lost.
Yet from the thronged and sultry street
A heart as light I bring
As ever in my bosom beat
In life's rejoicing spring.

SOME CUSTOMS AND SCHOOLS OF THE LONG AGO.

J.A.H.

'Tis sad - yet sweet - to listen
To the soft wind's gentle swell,
And think we hear the music
Our childhood knew so well.
There are many dreams of gladness
That cling around the past
And from the heart of feeling
Old thoughts come throbbing fast.
Northern Indianian, 4-13-60.

1800

Nestled in the valley of the clear winding stream, sheltered in the forest by the wildwood, or capping the hillock where the grass was greenest and where the view stretched out for miles beyond the door, stood the log cabin school houses of early day. They were pioneer institutions perhaps long since forgotten except in the memory of the oldest inhabitants of the county, people who came here when the land was being thrown open to settlement, when the Indians trailed up and down the Tippecanoe to the Wea Towns along the Wabash, and when the first civilization began to take form in this western wilderness. Indeed it was a time much different from our own. The log-cabin schools served a purpose and served it well. They were good for their time just as many other things and customs were and while there has been a great deal of change we cannot say that changes always take place for the advancement of society.

Interesting, indeed, is the story of some of these early customs and conditions. "Bill" Chapman remembers when he used to take eggs to town or to the neighbors and sell them for 2¢ a dozen. They were so cheap in fact, that his customary amusement was to throw them at the trees along the wayside in order to lighten the load! Joseph Meek

says that at the same time a good cow sold for $8 to $10 and the best horse on the market brought about $40. Hogs sold for 2¢ a pound and chickens for 5¢ apiece. (The buyer had to catch the bird.) There was no such thing as canned goods but the art of drying was well known. Mason fruit jars date back to 1858. People had dried apples, dried peaches, dried currants, dried raspberries, hominy, mincemeat and plenty of cider both hard and soft! Pigs ran wild in the hog swamps. Whenever a man wanted to butcher he just went to the marsh and shot the first one that happened along. Cattle ran loose, for there were few fences. Each farmer had his cattle marked with ear marks which were recorded in the office of the County Recorder. These old marks consisted of wedges, forks and slits on the ear. The old record of cattle marks is still on file at the Recorder's Office.

The customary treatment prescribed for diseased cattle ~~is~~ was peculiar and is comical in the light of modern science. If a cow became slack on her milk she was examined immediately for two common maladies, called "holler horn" and "wolf in the tail". If her horn seemed to be getting hollow they bored a hole in it and sprinkled the interior with pepper. The pepper was supposed to have medicinal value. The hole was to let out the air which was causing the trouble. As long as the wind whistling past the hole made a noise the air was escaping from the horn and the cow was getting better. For "wolf in the tail" the appendage was split just above the tassel and a generous supply of salt and pepper was sprinkled into the slit. After such an operation the cow, of course, usually showed signs of activity and ran away twitching and twisting her tail and so was gaining rapidly. It was thought that cutting a horn off of a cow's head would cause her to bleed to death. So we see that in

those days it paid a member of the bovine species to stay well if she took any pride in her personal appearance and ~~her~~ wanted to be comfortable.

Doctoring in those days was of the strenuous kind. For most any disease from typhoid fever to yellow jaundice the patient was bleed. The bleeding was done from the arm by most any learned person who had a lance. This operation long ago used to be a part of the barber's business so that the barber pole signified blood, flesh and vein. Herbs of many kinds were found to have medicinal value and so a goodly supply was kept about the house. Every community had its herb doctor. The bitters that children were forced to take in the name of cathartics were enough to challenge even an Indian used to fourth proof brandy! The inner lining of white walnut bark was boiled down, mixed with flour and madd into pills. If the bark had been peeled down these pills were used as a cathartic, if it had been peeled up then they were used as an astringent! Herbs, minerals and berries were also used to make ink. A brown ink resulted when the juice of boiled gum bark was treated with copperas. This was used by the school children. Poke berries furnished a juice used for red ink. Blue ink was made from indigo. To return to sickness, we should remember that what we now call pneumonia was then known as lung fever; what we known as the flu or influenza ~~they~~ was then known as fever and ague or the shakes. Typhoid fever was more prevalent than now because of the contaminated drinking water. Springs furnished the water supply, and in the absence of springs, perhaps they drank from a shallow dug well. Poultices were used a great deal with much success for all bronchial ~~affections~~ troubles. But the greatest remedy of all was quinine and whiskey which cured everything from fever and ague to just common belly ~~ab~~ ache.

Most of the travelling in these days was over narrow roads on horseback. There were no bridges. Streams were crossed at places called fords because they were shallow at these points. The direction of some of our roads to-day is toward these early fords. Fording a stream was always attended with danger, especially when the water was high. Monoquet was then the flourishing town of the county. Here there was considerable water power. A dam had been built across the river, a mill race constructed, and several mills built by the Harrises. It is said that along the race stood a four-story grist mill, a tannery, an up-and-down sawmill, and a woolen mill. Timbers from these early mills could be seen as driftwood in the river years after they ceased to operate. The late "Uncle Billy" Armstrong, the historian of the town, in the 40's was a barefoot boy fishing up and down the river. His father was the earliest doctor of the village. "Billy" spent many an evening in the lounging room at the old grist mill listening to the tales the farmers would tell while waiting their turn at the mill. Monoquet at this time had a main north and south street lined with stores. The first newspaper of the county was being published here by Charles L. Murray as early as 1845. It was the Kosciusko Republican.

Schools at this time were very primitive in this country. There were no such thing here as a free school. The idea of taxing everybody to support schools was not born until thirty years later. What few schools there were, were subscription schools. A teacher would come into the neighborhood, get the parents to send their children for so much a child for so many months, and perhaps the teacher would board and room a week or so with each family. Any person who professed to know mathematics as far as the double rule of three was considered

sufficiently well educated to teach. School was held in some abandoned cabin or in a log cabin school house erected by the men of the community. By rule of 3 they meant "ratio & proportion".

We are told by an oldtimer (Ike Phillips) that one of the first school houses in the county was known as the Garvin School. It was a hewed-log building standing on the east side of an Indian trail leading north from the present Huffer's Corner northwest of Warsaw about four miles. It was about a hald a mile north of this corner and it stood in a dense forest which covered that part of Prairie Township. The building was small being about 20x30 feet. The logs were hewed on two sides only and fitted together rougly. Between the logs there was more or less clay mud which kept out the wind. Several small glass windows let in the light. Glass was then a luxury for oiled paper was commonly used. Clapboards nailed on with iron nails covered the roof. At the south end of the east side a door hung on wooden hinges. At the north end was a hugh brick chimney and fireplace. Altogether it was a typical cabin school house such as they used at this time throughout this western country. The virgin forest stretched in all directions except where the Indians had killed the trees and started a corn field. Many of the trees had been tapped by the redmen who boiled down the sap. It is said that there is still evidences on some of the older trees of marks made by the Indians a century ago.

The inside of this cabin was furnished very plain. In the large fireplace four foot cord wood could be burned. Before the fire the students would stand on a cold day keeping at least one-half of their body warm. If a girl's dress accidentally caught on fire, some hero came to her rescue with the water bucket. The parents brought up wood for the fire but the larger boys were supposed to keep the fire going.

The cabin floor was made of heavy boards sawed at the Monoquet mill. The walls were just the bare logs chinked with mud. All along the west wall was a long common desk used by all students. It was made by laying slabs on heavy pins stuck into auger holes in the wall. These pins sloped a little so the slabs were kept from falling off by notches cut in the pins. The desk was too high for the little tots. The benches were made by cutting a log in two lengthwise and sticking wooden pins in the rounded side. The flat side became the seat. The room contained about six benches of this kind. The teacher had no desk. It was in such a building as this that some of our leading citizens of the seventies began their schooling.

Teachers in these schools had some good times and some not so good. As to-day, it was a pleasure to teach those who came to learn but a torture to combat the antics of some smart alex bully whose only purpose in coming was to see how much trouble he could cause the teacher. The latter type, however, never particularly predominated in this county. One free for all knockout by a new teacher would usually settle disciplinary problems for a whole term. Some of the teachers at this Garvin school were David Phillips, Jahew Ross, Jacob Smith, David Espie, Thomas Warner and Hiram Hall. David Phillips was one of the leading educators of the community. He had come from Connecticut where he had been well educated. Margaret Williams, sister of the late Reub Williams, taught one term at this school. She was well liked. Reub used to to come after her at the end of the week. Once he spelled down the whole school on Friday afternoon so the students looked upon him as a mental giant. Teachers recieved the modest salary of fifty cents a day and their board and room on school days. They were appointed by school examiners.

Some of the children who attended this school were the children of Joseph Parish, Michael Nye, David Garvin, David Phillips, Adam Davis, David McCleary, Ben McCleary, Jerry Pritchett, Peter Kimes, Jacob Kimes, David Espie, Major Guy, Alex Wallace, James McCabe, George Dilsaver, William Bradway and Samuel Leighty. Some of the children walked three miles to school. The number in school varied from thirty to fifty so we can easily see that the teacher had a real job. There were no grades but the standing of the pupil was determined by what he could read. If he could read the speller fluently then he was ready for the Testament or any other good book his parents possessed. The Testament, however, was so much used that many of the passages could be given by heart. Reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling were the subjects taught. Spelling was the most interesting, for they spelled for headmarks. Once in a while a literary program would be given which would be listened to by the parents. Instruction in writing was not given to those under twelve. At this age they took a quill pen and homemade ink and began to write in a copy book. Goose quills shed naturally were the hardest for pens. A teacher had to know how to slit a pen and point it just right. At the top of the page the teacher would write an old adage or a passage of scripture. Then the pupil wrote the page full. On the last page the owner's name was the copy to follow. Some very good writers developed under this system. Arithmetic texts were very condensed, explanations being very short. A great deal was left for the teacher to explain. The children learned if they wanted to, and what they learned was usually there to stay, for it had been drilled into them by repeated reviews and listening to other classes recite. Physical training classes were held out at the wood pile.

In the 1840s was Nye taught at Leesburg.

Such is the account of one of the early schools of this vicinity. Other schools of this kind were in and about Leesburg and Milford. The Garvin school was replaced about 1855 by a school on the corner north known as the Berkey or Five Mile School. In the Holbrook settlement east of Warsaw was another log cabin school. The first town school ever founded in the county was at Leesburg in 1845 on Lot 41. Here in a log cabin "Billy" Graves taught the first school in town. He was from Virginia and later became a prominent merchant and banker at Warsaw. He was one of the best writers of all times as is shown by his records when he held county office. The cabin schools kept alive the sparks of knowledge in this country at a time when life here was a constant struggle with Nature, when money was scarce, and the job of making a living was predominant. They fitted the boys and girls for the simpler life of the times when to read, write and cypher was looked upon as an enviable accomplishment. Other useful knowledge was taught in the home through the everyday work that the children had to do.

Most ofthe pupils and teachers of these early times have gone to their reward. Few remember to-day their lessons learned from McGuffey's Readers, Ray's Arithmetic, or the United States Speller. Not many remember the games of blind man's bluff or prisoner's base that they used to play at recess. But with all modern improvements there will always be a high respect paid to those who labored in these early years as teachers and pupils to make this a better world to live in by getting an education that they could pass on th those of the future. The log cabin school served a very useful place in the life of this country. May we cherish its memory as long as schools exist for the education of our boys and girls.

Published in the Indianian
Oct. 11, 1917.
Copied and revised June,1932.
GAN.

21-9

THE SPELLING SCHOOLS OF 30 YEARS AGO.

Written by Reub Williams for the
Northern Indianian of July 29, 1880.

Parents and children of to-day have not, we take it, a very correct idea of the difficulties that surround the securing of an education, meager as it was, in this County, forty years ago. Then the school-houses were, all of them, built of logs, generally round, but sometimes the logs were hewed. If of the cabin style of architecture, they usually had one door, and the windows- or rather window, for there was seldom more than one - were made by simply cutting out one of the logs, and the glass was set in the vacancy created in a long horizontal line; that is, if glass was used at all; for I have many times seen the light let into the square box of a shelter through oiled paper alone. Then the seats! Who, among the readers of the Indianian who is now forty or forty-five years old and more, will ever forget the seats which so often our pen-knives defaced! They were simply rails hewed flat on the top, with holes bored in them at each end, and into them were drove the legs for the seats. (Did I say seats? I should have said benches, for it was from these that we get the name of a certain species of dog- the "Benchlegged fists": Then, too, we had the puncheon floor. Saw-mills in all new countries are scarce, and while timber is always plentiful lumber was always so scarce that other means besides sawing it was resorted to. Hence, we in the olden times had what were called puncheon floors. These were made by riving out the timber - usually bass-wood, sometimes called Lynn, into as broad and as thin a piece as could well be split; the upper side hewed with that indispensible weapon of a new country, a broad-ax and made as smooth usually as a corduroy road! The house

had a clapboard roof, made without nails and weighted down with ridge-poles. These school-houses, like angel's visits, were few and far between. Many scholars were compelled to go two or three miles to school for the purpose of learning the few branches taught. Now every district is provided with a comfortable brick or frame school-house. They are fully equipped throughout with convenient seats. Yet we hear complaint of the great distance some of our children have to travel.

The spelling school of thirty years ago constituted about the only amusement us country chaps had when I was a boy. In their day they were really an institution. Many of the good spellers of to-day owe their education to the oldtime spelling school. The rivalry existing between the various schools was most keen. The school that refused to accept a challenge to a spelling tournament was forever disgraced. The individual who stood up when all other were spelled down was a hero. I have seen as many as seven champions meet at one school - backed , of course, by their respective schools- stand up and spell word about from early candle-lighting until 4 o'clock in the morning and even then cease only through physical exhaustion. The following incident - every word of which is true- may prove of interest to some of our readers.

This incident occurred during the winter of 1847. Joseph A. Funk was then teaching a school in this city. It was at that time a villag of two or three hundred inhabitants. The schoolhouse at that time was on the west side of Indiana Street a little north of South Street jus east of where James Cisney now lives. Wash Hastings taught in the dis trict immediately west of town. This was known as the Swihart School Col. Dodge was then teacher at the Ford or Cook District. This schoo

was located on the Palestine Road near the hogback. The winter of 1847-48 was prolific in spelling schools. I was a mere lad, but some how or other I had credit for being a good speller. Whenever there was to be a tournament I was pretty sure to be there. It was reported that the Warsaw school was going to clean out Col. Dodge's school. This came to the ears of Wash Hastings. Under his charge he had some pretty good spellers - Marion Warner, Zeph Warner, Miss Elizabeth Millice et al- who determined to take a hand with his school also. The sleighing that night had been wet by recent rains so that the water was high. Joseph A. Funk relied on his cousin, John Fisk, his brother William B. and myself as his principal spellers. On arriving at the creek immediately west of town we found the stream so swollen that we deemed it unsafe to cross with a load of girls and boys. Mr. Fisk and Joseph A. were grown men so they loaded myself and William B. on their backs and carried us across after rolling up their pants to the top of their high boots. We finally arrived at Dodge's School where we the usual choosing up as was soon completed.

The contest opened; the most excited spectators being the teachers. Joseph A. Funk was wide awake; a little fearful that his three champions might be floored ere the contest closed. He encouraged us, however, at all times. Hastings was nervous and excited; so much, indeed, that the book trembled in his hands. He was giving out the words. Dodge was host and strove only to make his visitors comfortable and to feel at home. The contest began and down went the small-fry on all sides. Many there were who couldn't stand up long enough to spell a single word, and that any "easy one". Down, down, they went and down they sat. As the number standing up decreased the more intense became the excitement. Gradually the few standing began to decrease in number. So much interest was taken by all present that a dead silence prevailed.

21-10@

Many parents were there and they too were swayed in their feelings either in favor of or apposed to the representatives of certain schools Still the number decreased. The old "Elementary Spelling Book" had been gone through with once, and the "giver out" of the words had begun at the first again. Finally the number of contestants were reduced to seven. As may well be inferred all who were standing at this time were among the best of spellers. For a long time the number stood at seven but finally one of them missed a word perhaps through carelessness as much as anything. Down he went leaving the number standing at six.

The excitement was so great that no one scarcely knew that it was after midnight. On went the struggle and the contest for mastery was most stubbornly contested. Along towards three o'clock but five remained. For a long time no one had missed a word. In an unfortunate moment, hoever, two scholars representing different schools, were knocked down by the same word. This left but one representative of another school with John Fiske and the writer still standing. For another half hour words were given out and rapidly and correctly spelled. It was ten minutes past four in the morning when through sheer exhaustion, the five or six teachers present announced that they would not and could not any longer give out the words. The tournament was brought to a close leaving Mr. Fisk and myself and a member of the For school still standing and, of course, victorious. Although I was a mere boy at the time, yet, the incident is as fresh in my memory as though it had happened but yesterday. Those were happy days, days of genuine enjoyment when the basis for a social party was a wax-pulling, a log rolling, a corn husking or a barn raising, rather than a bal masque a hop or a latter day surprise party where at the one to be surprised is often more indignant that she is overjoyed at seeing self invited company!

The School my Grandfather Attended.

By Kathryn Ball
Franklin School
Seward Township.

Along about 60 years ago when our grandfathers went to school the schools were considerably different than they are in these days. They did not have nice large schoolhouses like we do now. When our grandfathers just started to school they went to a log cabin schoolhouse which was all in one room. The seats were hewed out of logs and placed around the wall. Benches were made and placed through the center for the students to use for desks. A wooden bucket served as a water bucket. The students would take turns going to the neighbors after water, and of course would spend as much time as they could to keep from studying. When they got back the bucket was placed on the shelf with a tin cup by the side of it. If the one who went after it took too much time he would have to stay in and study after school. There was a long box stove in the center of the room. There were about 20 to 30 pupils in a room. The pupil's books consisted of nothing more than a speller until they were in the 5th grade. They would have geography, arithmetic and some history until they had the charts and spellers. They used slates and rags to erase them with. At the end of the day the pupils would all line up around the wall and spell for headmarks. The one who received the most headmarks received a prize. They had about three months school in the winter and three months in the summer. The summer school was more for girls and little children who could not stand the cold in the winter.

The teachers would board around among the patrons. They would stay a week at a place and the patrons would take their turn in this. In later years frame schoolhousees were made and seats were made large enough for two people. Then long benches were made and placed up in front and here the classes would recite. There was a large desk for the teacher. For blackboards they had just painted boards. In winter the boys wore copper toed boots and suits made of woven linen and wool. The boys did not have any overcoats to wear but their suits were warm. The girls wore copper toed shoes and dresses made of flannel and wore shawls for wraps. The children in those days must have been more rugged and stronger than they are now. They carried their dinners in baskets and when the time came they all ate together. For games they all played together. They would slide down hill in the winter when the snow was on; play fox and geese, blackman and other games. They had spelling schools and writing schools in those days once a week. The students would pay one dollar for twelve nights. They also had singing schools. The children then were not compelled to go to school. They were supposed to be six years old before they started. They could quit any time in the year if their parents wanted them to. Some of the students were older than the teacher.

21-13

Schools our Grandfather Attended

By Ruth M. Burt

Many years ago when grandfather was a boy pupils did not come to school in automobiles, heated hacks, or on clean sidewalks as they do now-a-days. Neither were the schoolhouses the large, well lighted, well ventilated, steam heated buildings which we now attend. Let us picture the schools our grandfathers attended each winter for a period of six weeks to three months.

The buildings were log huts usually constructed by the men of the community. The seats were rough slabs hewn from logs. For the floors logs were split and sometimes there was just the closely packed earth. Doors were also large and strong to protect the pupils from the attacks of wolves or other wild animals or perhaps a raid by the Indians.

The school rooms were about 16x18 feet. The windows were few in number and for glass oiled paper was used. This usually admitted more cold air than it did light. The text books of the old schools were few and very primitive. The famous McGuffey's speller served as speller, reader and language book. The teacher had to set sums for the pupil to work and do this daily. Copies were also set in a stiff, formal hand to teach penmanship. Instead of the modern pens and pencils the writing was done on a slate. When a lot of these were being used at one it sounded like a lot of grinding. The teacher to make a hit with the community had to be a man with a very good memory. In his mind he had to carry all the rules and difficult formalities prevelant in those days in the schools.

Carl Burt died 12-5-66 monday.
Supt schools 1943-66
Mrs. Burt died Aug. 1976

Justice was rather swift and quite severe. There was a bundle of rods on the shelf and these served as an ever present reminder that culprits would be punished. Many of our grandfathers remember the sensation of the contact of a birch rod on their backs. The pupils of our grandfather's school were big strapping backwoods characters clad in rough homespun. They were usually more fitted for a struggle with an Indian than with an arithmetic problem. The amusements in the old schools consisted of ciphering races, spelling bees, in which the entire community joined. One hole cat, andy over, fox and geese were some of the games they played on the play grounds. Pigeon hunting and wolf chases were sometimes engaged in. We are fortunate to be alive today and enjoy the privileges of the modern school.

Notes by Geo. A. Nye 1940.

When schools began to be consolidated about 1900, the first hacks were drawn by horses and to heat these they had a sort of a furnace under the hack in which they could burn coal. These hacks were, of course, covered and everyone in them was protected from the elements. Itwas not until about 1922 or so that modern school hacks came into use in the richer townships. The horse drawn kid hacks were used until a few years ago in some places.

3037742

AN ARTICLE ON SCHOOLS

BY

MRS. JONAS.

21-16

OUR SCHOOLS TH must be Terre Haute.

Written in 1920 by Mrs. Jonas

As they were--as they are and a few vague thoughts on future needs.

Indiana has always ranked among the first in pocessing a high sentiment for education, and no territory or state has ever manifested a more profound and intelligent interest in the subject of education. As a territory, Indiana in 1797 reserved a plot of land the size of a township to be used exclusively as an aid in founding a state unniversity.

In 1816, the Act of Congress enabled the Indiana territory to be admitted into the union as a state, and submitted a proposition that invested the young state with 72,080 acres of land to be used solely for the advancement of education. The grant was practically without restrictions, and the legislature deemed it good policy to sell as soon as the land came into the market. The proceeds to be used for the designated purpose.

In early days the settlers, as soon as there were enough in a neighborhood would meet and agree upon a school and meeting house combined. No subscriptions were taken up butthe men all turned out and made a day of it, completing the structure by night. The records make no mention of the women turning out, but I imagine the men did not go hungry that day. I can not help but call attention to the community spirit that must have existed in those days.

When the school was ready for a teacher, hoping to get one

that could at least read, write and cipher. Often they could only spell and read. The leading man in the neighborhood would pass on the applicant and no further certificate was needed. The school was made up by getting signers--different prices being charged per month, depending on the size or advancement of the pupil. Soon they began to teach by the singing method. This worked best on geography and the whole face of the earth was soon sung over in the schools.

Then came the writing master--he of the many flourishes at night school. Then came the singing master--he of the tuning fork and the "Old Mo Harmony". With the exception of the stage driver, he was the greatest man who ever rose, reigned--and passed away. According to oldest records, R.W. Gail taught school in T.H. in 1824. In a newspaper of that year he advertized that he would be glad to recieve most kinds of produce in payment for tuition.

However, it said that there was a school master here before Gail. This was James Thayer according to Rev.W.M. Modisitt. These primitive people had not yet been taught to lean upon the state or puplic to help them rear and educate their young.

One of T.H. foremost early school men was Chas. T. Noble. In 1827 the first effort of T.H. to erect a building for school and worship was made by Judge A. Kinney, John F. Cruft, Elijah Tillotston, Moody Chamberlain, Thomas Haughton, Russel Ross, Einah Dole and Mathew Stewart who formed a joint stock com pany. Little money was subscribed. One would subscribe so many days work, hauling-or bricklaying or so many bricks, lumber or anything needed. It resulted in the building during the year 1827 of the old brick school house on the N.W. corner of 5. and Wal. now

Catholic Church property.

It was completed in 1831 and was a proud monument to their devotion to the cause of education and placed T.H. in advance of the times. In 1858 there were no public schools. Following is a list of private schools at that time:

Old Siminary School on 6th but Meel-Eagles Female School Mrs. Holmes, teacher.

Classical High School Miss Hearsey, Teacher.

School Corner Market and Oak Streets.

English and German Schools conducted by Germans.

Male and Femald Schools(Libbytown)
Miss Trowbridge, teacher.

One erected on Corner of 4th and Mulberry, now the "James Hook"school

That was 58 years ago I will give a short sketch of the advancement in the next 33 years.

In 1852 legislature had passed an act to form a system of public free schools. In Jan.1853 the school enumeration showed males615, females 719 making a total of 1324. In August 1853 the school voted to levy a 30 cent tax-so the trustees proceeded to engage three teachers and make ready for school.

In June 1844 the county board contracted with Wm Naylor and Wm Wines to build the Viglo Seminary. J. King, Jacob Jones, Samuel Crawford, T.A. Madison and R.W. Thompson were appointed as a building committee to recieve the building and to fill and grade the lot. The Seminary was on the ground where the state normal now stands. It was owned by the city and here the T.H. High School was taught many years. In 1867 the seminary was

abandoned and became the normal grounds. The High School which 21-19
had been at 4th and Mulberry was changed to rooms in the Normal
institute on its completion, where it remained until 1885 when
it was removed to its magnificient building on 7th and Walnut,
erected at a cost of $80,000 including $20,000 for the ground.
In 1870 buildings were erected in the 3rd district at 3rd and
Farrington now called-The Crawford School. And in the 6th dist.
at 12th and Ohio now called --The Thompsons School . In 1871
the 7th dist. at 14th and 2nd Ave, now called the W.R? McKeen school.
In 1876 this was replaced by a new building. In 1871 the 1st
dist was rebuilt. In 1873 the 4th dist was ~~remedl~~ remodeled
and capacity doubled. In 1874 four rooms in the normal was
leased for district school purposes. In 1875 districts 4&5
were rebuilt and their capacity doubled.

Also Mont Rose school building as purchased and became
district #8. In 1876 another building was erected in the place
of the old frame building. Again in about 1903, the present
find building was erected called Mont Rose School. In 1886
the building at 13th and Franklin for colored children was erected
and capacity doubled in 1889. Now the handsome B.T.W. school at
13th and Cruft is in use for colored children. In 1886 a build-
ing was leased for the 13th district in no part of the city.
In 1887 they leased the building on 8th Ave for 13 district.
In 1886 a building on N-14 was leased for colored school and was
replaced in 1889 by a new building at 16th and Elm now called The
Lincoln School. The building on the corner of 2nd and Wilson
was leased in 1886 and replaced in 1889 by the building on
corner 2nd and Crawford called "The Paul Dunbar School".

Primary grades 1,2,3, were taught on 17th St. near Liberty Ave. Mrs F. Smallwood was one of the teachers. The city owned ground near there at 18 and Chestnut and a school now called The Howard Landison School was later erected. In 1891 the title was secured for a building on 3 Ave and 7th. That is now the Ben Harrison School. Also the new building finished and furnished on 8th and College known as Cruft School,. At this time city school property was valued at $300,000. There were 17 buildings, 120 teachers, 105 were women and 15 were men. The enrollment was 5012, as an increase nearly 4000 in 38 years. At this time our respected Wm. Wiley was serving as Supt. Twenty five years later-at the present time- we find ourselves splendidly equipped for education, but with a growing need that will be provided for later.

There are 20 Kindergarten schools with an enrollment of 600 Nightschools have been held for two years and have had fair attendance. In night-schools were taught, English- Millinery, Sewing Cooking, Tailoring, Commericial Work-Mechanical drawing and electrical work. The question for continuing night schools this winter will be settled Friday September 29, 1920. T.H. Schools are second in the state in enrollment and fourth in enumeration. Indianapolis, first in enrollment and enumeration. Evansville 2nd in enumeration. Ft. Wayne third in enumeration and T.H. 2nd in enrollment and 4th in enumeration.

Our H.S. Graduates are admitted to the colleges and universities of 24 states of the union. Two new buildings are in construction: Warren School, 16 room grade school at 25th and 5 AVE. McLean school 28 rooms departmental building for 7th and 8th grades at 10th and Lafayette. Another 16 room building is to be erected

next year at 9th and Lincoln which will relieve conjestion at the Cruft, Fairbanks and Greenwood schools. There is a state board of education with 10 members. T H. used to be 3rd in enumeration- Prof. Wiley was then on the state board. The present membership consists of the 3 Supts of Indianapolis, Evansville and Ft. ayne Schools, Presidents of Purdue- Indiana and State Normal.

21-21

21-22

HISTORY OF CLUNETTE

By Geo. A. Nye.

Clunette, a village in Kosciusko County, Indiana is located at the corner of sections 10-11-14-15 in congressional township 33 North, range 5 East of the 2nd principal meridian, in the civil township known as Prairie Township. The government surveying party which passed this point in April, 1834 made the first records we have of this ground.@ This party was composed of F. J. Dawson, deputy surveyor, D. C. Stephens and D. Wesler, chainmen, and Henry Felkner, marker. They were establishing section lines and they located the section corner which is now at the road intersection. From this corner they recorded a white oak tree fifteen inches in diameter stood S. 69 degrees W. 17 links (about 11 feet) and that a sugar tree thirty inches in diameter bore N. 82 degrees E. 69 links (about 45½ feet). These witness trees have, of course, long since disappeared, having been cut down by the pioneer road builders, burned at a log rolling or incorporated into some building of the time. The surveyors recorded the land to the south as being second rate and having on it beech, sugar, hazel, sassafras etc. At a point two hundred and fifty feet north of the corner they entered the prairie. On the

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@ This party was working for Micajah T. Williams, Assistant Surveyor General at Cincinnati. Such work was contracted for and let to different men.

line east they entered the prairie at a point about eight hundred feet from the corner. A little over a quarter of a mile east of the corner they came to an Indian corn field. South of this five acre field was found an Indian village.[&] Going North from the corner they crossed the Goshen-Logansport Road[@] at a distance of 627 feet and at a distance of 61½ chains[#] (4059 feet) a road going south-west. To the east and along this road they found the cabin of John Powell. John Powell and Benjamin McCleary, who lived two miles east in the north-east quarter of section 13 are the only two settlers this party found living in the township when they passed through. The land north of the corner is mentioned as first class timbered land on which was growing sugar, oak and ash trees.

In October, 1832, near Rochester, a meeting of Indians and government agents was held on the south bank of the Tippecanoe River. In this meeting the Pottawottamies ceded their lands in Kosciusko and adjoining counties to the United States.[¢] This was against the will of some of the chiefs and one chief said as to leaving the land, "Me no quit". From that day he was known as Chief Menoquit. This treaty was ratified by congress in 1833 and this ratification was the

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@ An Indian trail widened was then called a road.
& A village of the Pottawottamies, a branch of the great Miami Nation.
# A link is 7.92 inches. Land surveying was then done with a Gunter's chain 66 feet or 4 rods long. Such a chain contained 100 links. Ten square chains equalled one acre. The 100 foot steel tape is now more generally used.
¢ Related as told to me by the late Perry Smith.

signal for some thirty families to move across the northern boundary of the county. They had been waiting throughout the winter for the news of ratification. Some had been over and selected sites. It is supposed that William Felkner, who had chosen a site on the northern extremity of Little Turkey Creek Prairie, was a few days in advance of the rest. That John Powell and Benjamin McCleary, formerly mentioned, were amongst these thirty some families is a reasonable supposition. A daughter of William Felkner@ born in May 15, 1833 was the first white child born in Kosciusko County.

Preemptioners now took up land in the county expecting to buy it as soon as it was offered for sale. Amongst those who settled around the present site of Clunette were James Ross who came in 1835, Jacob Smith, John Martin, Samuel D. Hall, and others. When the land offices were located at LaPorte and Rochester they rode horseback to these places where for the uniform sum of $1.25 per acre they purchased the land now worth $200.00 an acre. Early settlers in this new country led a hard life. Their homes were burned or torn down occasionally by the Indians who beheld with disgust the entrance of so many whites onto their hunting grounds. They had to combat poverty, fever and ague, cold winters, and lonesomeness. Some families became so stricken with illness that all of its members would be found lying about on the floor at the mercy

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@ William Felkner was one of the first county commissioners. David Rippey and William Kelly were the other two who served with Felkner. Felkner attended the ceremonies at Rochester in 1832.

of the good neighbors. In the face of such hardships some of the early settlers returned to their former homes but the greater number remained upon their new homesteads.

In giving up possession of the land the Indians were to be paid certain sums of money by installments and were to be allowed to hunt for two years upon the grounds. Their actual possessions, however, were to be known as reservations, one of whichwas to be at Monoquit, another at Oswego. An Indian with money was an easy prey to the whites and so Eli Summy and William Biggs started a store in a shack at the corner of the sections for the purpose of trading with the rednen. Their bachelor headquarters was known as Narvoo which name they latter changed to North Galveston. This was in 1846. Their shack in the brush soon was replaced by a substantial building in which they conducted a traders' exchange for a number of years. Finally they moved their store into Leesburg and in 1860 David Anglin and Daniel Bowman were the proprietors of the general store at ~~North~~ Galveston.

Laterin Leesburg in Empire Bldg

In 1846 the village of North Galveston was laid out by Felix Miller. At that time he owned the land north-east of the corner. He was a man of excellent character, well liked by all who knew him. He built a new barn of such generous dimensions that the members of the New Light Christian Church used it for some time as a meeting house. Miller moved away to another part of the country expecting the little village he had founded to grow into a large commercial center. It was in the heart of a good prairie only a ~~short distance~~ few miles from Leesburg which then had fond hopes of being the county

seat and so in Miller's mind North Galveston would have a busy future. But the extension of the county to the south, the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other causes dispelled the fancied dreams of greatness and the village of 1846 remains a village in 1922 and must be classed with Oswego, Monoquit, Sevastopol and Packerton. Even then it has outrun some of its competitors such as Dodgertown, Kinsey, Millwood, Angleton, Farmers, and Charlottsville, all of which have completely passed from the face of the map, perhaps never to be revived.

"Northern Indianians" for 1860 contain the advertisements of Bowman and Anglin. This store run by David Anglin and Daniel Bowman was, of course, a general store in whose stock could be found most any article from a needle to a plow point. By this time fair roads had been put through to Warsaw and the proprietors purchased much of their stock from Thrall's Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, opposite south of the Public Square, and of Chipman and Brother, who had conducted for many years a general store opposite east of the square. Metcalf Beck had a fully stocked general store in Leesburg and sold some at wholesale to smaller places. Bowman and Anglin bought up furs and farm produce to sell to the larger markets. Their line of staple groceries did not include many things now offered for sale, for example, flour. This article was a home product in all rural communities. The grinding for North Galveston was done mostly at Hoover's Mill on the north side of Hoover's (Huffman's now) Lake. Here the men and boys who were so fortunate as to get a trip to mill would fish

until their grinding was done, abandoning their piscatorial pursuits only to answer the bugle call announcing dinner. Willett's Lake at this time was also noted for its good fishing.

Some of the trading, of course, was done in Leesburg. Powells traded there more or less for a number of years. It was their custom to ride horseback, grown people and children as well. One of the stores at which Powells traded was that of Domineque Rousseau.@ For a wife Mr. Rousseau had chosen one of the Indian beauties and her home was of interest to her girl callers. They would usually find her sitting on the floor in front of the large fireplace. On the floor were her blankets. If meal time were near she would be found baking flapjacks on the live coals, or making corn meal mush, a common dish in those days. Rousseau was a Frenchman and it was no uncommon occurrence for the French to unite in the holy bonds of matrimony with a descendant of King Phillip, Pontiac, Pocahontas, or other noted American. The trait which the French possessed of being by nature traders and trappers kept them in close relationship with the tribes. The Indians on this account treated the French more kindly than they did the Englishman who came to settle permanently and use the happy hunting grounds of the savage for the abode of a more modern nation.

It was some time after the war that Hiram Boggess

@ John Rousseau still possesses the old credit book for this store.

conducted a store at North Galveston on the west side of the street some distance south of the cross-roads. Boggess was known as a rather eccentric old gentleman who hailed from the vicinity of Leesburg. From current reports his store was a desirable place to trade but his methods would scarcely bear the inspection of the pure food commissioners of today. This was true, to some extent, of all stores of sixty years ago when no screens were used and the hitch racks faced the front door. Mr. Boggess, like many of the villagers, did not bother about wearing any shoes except when on dress parade. Sitting out in front of his store on a summer's day barefooted, or working around his old blacksmith's shop, he was a village fixture known to every one who passed his way. At times he is said to have lost his religion. Especially was this true when on one occasion a billy goat upset Mr. Boggess and spilled onto the barn yard pavement the entire contents of a bucket of corn he was carrying. Just where the goat struck him has always been a matter of debate, but as it could hardly have been in the stomach it must have been in the vice versa. With all his shortcomings he was known as a good old gentleman who was willing to lend a hand whenever the exigencies of the case demanded it. His first wife is remembered as a miracle worker. She was one of those few gifted people who had the power to cure boils, bunions, and corns by placing her hands upon the affected parts and chanting the mystic rhymes which brought the divine cure from on high. Boggess's store was a two storied frame building which set near the present site of the old brick schoolhouse. Scott

Schell lived up above the store. Boggess lived in a house just south of his store. The blacksmith's shop was located nearby.

Every village of the days gone by had its blacksmith's shop. It was one of the first institutions to open its doors, and today where fall the mouldering ruins of a village of the sixties may still be seen the little old shop, covered with show bills, its doors falling off, the roof sagging under the strain of the winter's snow, and within nothing but desolation. Usually there was a large tree close by under which the patrons sat in the summer while waiting their turn. Here was a favorite place to hear the true voice of the people. Their speeches here were well seasoned with Biblical allusions; they were pure, unadulterated, expressions that came directly from the heart. Every subject worth debating at all sooner or later found its way to the village smithy's shop, be it the latest marriage, the latest bit of seasoned scandal, or such great political questions as the Emancipation Proclamation, the Boss Tweed Ring, or the death of James A. Garfield at the hands of the half-crazed fanatic, Charles Guiteau. Here every political campaign, the republicans and democrats threshed out their difficulties, the smithy, of course being neutral on all questions for business's sake. It is true that all the arguments around these minor forums were not carried out strictly according to the modern rules of forensic debate. For many of the presentations no brief whatsoever had been prepared; however, some of the answers might have taken the brief, terse nomenclature of, "Go to

H---", or words to that effect as the defeated opponent drove his team away enroute home. But not all the conversation about the shops was of this nature. Here too, people who had not seen each other for a long time would happen to bring their teams the same day and under the shade trees they would rest and visit, their tender words of love and friendship being mellowed into music for the soul by the measured beat of the bellows and the chiming of the smithy's sledge upon the ringing anvil. Patronized by every villager and farmer at all seasons of the year, the village blacksmith's shop in the days gone by was a favorite resort for the citizens, young and old.

Sometime in the sixties Joseph S. Neely purchased the store at North Galveston. It was then run under the name of Neely and Brother. The Neelys found the place a very pretty little cross-roads village. The surrounding country was being rapidly settled. They hauled their goods from Warsaw, and took orders for whatever they did not keep in stock. With the incoming of new settlers their trade increased. Amongst the prominent families in and about the village at this time were those of Joel Hall, Hiram Hall, John Powell, Harvey Anglin, Lansom Summy, Edmon Thomas, Jacob Smith, Christian Byler, William Hughs and Toliver G. Parks. The community was alive. Roads were improved. Ditches were petitioned and much of the low ground drained. The price of land had gone up, cabins had long been supplanted by frame houses built with lumber sawed at Myer's Mill in Leesburg or one of the several others in the north part of the county. The day of the large farmhouse was at hand and farmers vied

with one another in making their houses pretentious and keeping their premises neat and clean. It was the day of travel by horses. Every farmer had his fast horses for driving. The horse that could not clip off the trip to Leesburg in twenty-five minutes or the trip to Warsaw in an hour was entirely out of the race. Every youth had to have a rig, and horse racing on the main streets of the village was a common event. Neelys kept in stock all such articles as buggy whips, curry combs, brushes, harness parts, and robes. A youthful suitor to stand any show at all with the fairer sex had to have a horse that could clip off a mile in three minutes. To properly show off this pacer or trotter he had to have all the harness well oiled with the metal parts polished. The horse's head was well poised when it assumed about a sixty degree angle with the horizontal. Blinders must, of course, cover both eyes. No reason was given for this except that that was the way their fathers did it. Once in a while just to scare the fair one a kicking strap or bucking strap about two inches wide was fitted over the horse's hinder parts to keep him from upsetting the buggy when he would meet a threshing machine and rear, or when the youth, just to show off, would tickle him in the groin. With this kind of a horse, a Harper buggy with wheels of second growth hickory, running gears bright red, in the socket a dollar whip that would crack like a small cannon when used, no youth needed to be ashamed to court the daughter of the richest landowner around North Galveston in the seventies.

During Mr. Neely's stay in the village the medical

profession was represented by Doctors Ludlow Cole, _____ Love, and _____ Manville. Dr. Edward Parks, the first doctor of the village, had moved to Leesburg. He was a very capable doctor and a good surgeon. Doctor Daniel Bowman had moved away taking Lucinda Hall of North Galveston, his wife. There was much sickness in these days. Fever and ague was common. Typhoid fever was prevalent much of the time. This was due, no doubt, to the standing water on the marshes, and to the fact that most people drank from dug wells. Doctor Manville's death was very sad. Mistaking jelseminum for cough syrup he took a dose of this poison and died soon after.

Doctor Love died in the fall of '66 from typhoid fever contracted from his patients. Could these old servants of mankind talk to us now, they would relate many cases of suffering such as we know nothing about. Dr. Parks had doctored there for years. He knew the earliest settlers, Jake Smith, who lived east a short distance, the Rosses, the Halls, the Bishops, the Carmines, and John Martin, from Virginia. When Cyrus Wolf, as a lad, came to the village after the doctor from his father's home two miles west, in 1867, he secured the services of Doctor Daniel Bowman. Every household had its bitters for ague: (the more bitter, the better) prickly ash, bitter sweet, and tansey. Every good grandma had her flower bed, and at one end her medicinal herbs.

Cyrus Wolf found the village consisting of a store, a frame church and schoolhouse, and a blacksmith's shop. Big days were Fourth of July, and days when political demonstrations took place. James Ross remembers that a big rally

celebrated the election of James Buchanan in '56. Buck horns on a long pole were carried in the parade. During every campaign some kind of a demonstration took place; there was much shooting, shouting, and withal some little locking of horns when the hard cider flowed too freely. Two granges were in and about the village. These organizations did a great deal towards keeping up a communtiy interest.

There was also a grange at Stoney Point, and we find at one time the officers were as follows:

Worthy Master	S. D. Anglin
" Secretary	Thos. Ross
" Overseer	E. Wolf
" Lecturer	Jehu Ross
" Asst. Steward	J. G. Anglin
" Steward	M. Boon
" Treasurer	J. F. Anglin
" Gate Keeper	M. Rose
" Chaplain	W. C. Zinn
" Ceres	Sarah V. Martin
Flora	Adaline Taylor
Lady Asst. Steward	Almira Scott
Pomona	Emily O. Anglin

They held regular meetings, each grange having at least twenty-five members. In the grange halls and out in the open took place the public speaking during a campaign. Speakers were Hon. James S. Frazer, Hon. William Williams, and O. Muesselman, of our own county, and such men as Francis P. Blair, Oliver P. Morton, and Robert Ingersoll, and others of national fame. Seldom would the speakers of national fame visit the smaller places but when they spoke at Warsaw every one turned out for a jolly good time lasting all day. In North Galveston elections were held at the schoolhouse.

Neely's Store became the distributing point for the mail.

It was customary for some one who happened to be going to Leesburg to bring back with him all the village mail. Leesburg was on the stage line from Warsaw to Goshen. Every day the stage coach of Peter L. Runyan took the mail to Leesburg from Warsaw. In Leesburg the sound of the driver's horn as he entered the town was welcomed by those who took the daily paper and by those waiting at the Empire House to go north. The Empire House was run by J. S. Lessig, a prominent citizen of Leesburg at this time. At Neely's Store each evening the mail was distributed. Here the citizens would meet to talk over such events as Grant's Election, The Great Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, the Hayes-Tilden Contest, and the great fire in Chicago. These were some of the balmy days of the village, the days to which many of the older people now look back upon as their happiest days, the days of childhood.

Alex Harley and George Harley purchased the store of Neelys in 1880 and for twenty-one years conducted a first-class general store patronized by most of the good citizens of the prairie. Their only competitor was Hiram Boggess. The Harleys came from Ohio. Three boys, Eugene, Porter, and John took their stand with the youths of the village and scarcely any village prank was played during the eighties without one or more of the Harley boys counted among the prime instigators. Harleys added to the stock of the store, made some changes for the better, and became very popular in the neighborhood. The store building at this time was a two-storied frame facing the north. It stood at the south-west corner of the cross-roads.

Due to the leadership displayed by the Harley Brothers the United States Government about 1882, while Garfield was president, established a post office at Harley's store. Although there had been a post-office at North Galveston some years before, it had been discontinued and people were getting their mail in a haphazard manner from Leesburg four miles east across the prairie on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad. Due to the generosity of the postmaster there, the mail for all North Galveston people was given to some messenger who happened to be in town. In winter or during the busy farm season this made it a long time between mails. Then, too, this method admitted of great publicity of matters of a more private nature and valuable mail would be subject to loss through carelessness perhaps on the part of some person who did not fully appreciate the responsibility.

When Harley Brothers petitioned congress for a post-office at North Galveston, they were advised that confusion might result because in Howard County there already was a town called Galveston; that the office would have to be known by some other name. The next question about the village then became, "What shall be the name?" To Alex Harley must go all the credit for naming the village Clunette. Many names had been selected and suggested; talked of and discussed; but none could be settled upon as hardly appropriate for the village. It had to be named within a certain time or there would be no post-office there. Every day counted and time was fleeting. Boggessville, Wolfton, Harleyopolis, or Hall's Crossing all would have been appropriate

but such names might have aroused some jealousy amongst the older inhabitants. One day when Alex Harley was opening up some new stock he christened it with a name formerly unheard of, a name nobody understood, a name that baffled philologists, a name, perhaps, which no other city, town, hamlet or cross-roads listed in the archives of the Government had ever bourne. He had opened a cady of tobacco. Across the wooden lid in large red letters was imprinted the words, "Clounette". "Here boys," he said, "here is the proper name for our post-office. Let's leave out the "o" and just say Clunette. It was carried unanimously and without further ceremony this name which seems to be of French origin was sent in. What it may mean to a southern tobacco grower or dealer we do not know but anyway it sounds good and is easily pronounced. The post-office was duly established and George Harley was appointed post-master.

The office established, the mail question was not settled until the contract was let for carrying the mail regularly from Leesburg once a day except Sunday. The work was bid on and the contract let to Joel Hall. Mr. Hall sub-let the job to Gene Harley then just a chunk of a boy. Gene was the proud owner of a pony and was looking for just such a place as this. And so for a long time Gene Harley rode the mail circuit leaving for town about ten in the morning and getting in sometime before dark. Through storms of sleet, snow and rain, driving over the prairie, Gene carried the mail by pony express. Many a time the friends at Leesburg would request him to wait until a storm had abated but with courage and stamina that would have become one of more advanced age, the boy was off on

his pony for the post-office on the prairie where he was received with outstretched arms by those waiting for their mail. Later conditions were changed and Clunette was put on a star route out of Warsaw. The route ran from Warsaw to Clunette then to Angleton and then on to Millwood. A full trip from Warsaw and back again was made each day. The driver left Millwood early in the morning and came down through Angleton where Will Anglin ran a general store. From here he went to Harley's at Clunette and then on into Warsaw. In the afternoon the drive was reversed, the driver trying to remember all the errands he was to do for people along the route while he was in the county seat. This brought the evening mail to Clunette and, of course, all the villagers called at the post-office after supper for their letters, magazines and newspapers, especially the Northern Indianian which was issued every Thursday.

The old store building faced the north and was two-storied. Up above there was a grange hall. This building burned in 1887, December 11. The fire was supposed to have caught in some rags which were stored in an old church building which had been moved up near this building and was being used for a warehouse. The night of the fire it began to rain and snow about 11 P.M. and put the fire out. Mrs. Hall's daughter noticed the fire coming out of the old building when she was getting ready to go to bed. There was a big dinner bell at Hall's which they never allowed anybody to ring unless there was serious trouble. They rang this and got the neighbors in from all about the country. Gene, Porter, and John

Harley were sons of George Harley and slept in a room above the store. John was just a little fellow. They got the books out of the store which recorded all the credits for they did much crediting. The wind was in the scuth-west and Mr. Hall had to work about his premises to keep things from catching afire. The fire was a sad loss to the Harleys because they carried no insurance. The store was rebuilt a good bit by donation from the people of the community. The Harleys came from Ohio to Clunette.

The postoffice remained at Harley's until Cleveland's administration when W. H. Thomas became postmaster and the office was moved to a building south of the corner store. Winifred Scott Schell succeeded Mr. Thomas as Uncle Sam's representative and in 1891 the office was again back at Harley's store. Here it remained for ten years when it was discontinued and Clunette was put on Route 5 out of Warsaw, the route being driven by George Foster of Warsaw. George received the munificent salary of $600.00 a year. With this he had to keep two horses and furnish a mail wagon. This wagon was a light affair, the lighter the better, and looked like a dry goods box mounted on a chassis. Glass doors slide open on each side. Enclosed within this vehicle with a lantern the mail driver of the early days of the twentieth century could drive the coldest day and keep warm. When roads were bad both horses were hitched to the wagon. Most of the time one horse sufficed. The writer rode the route one day with Mr. Foster and helped him pick some cherries near Clunette at noon. All the people along the route were very good to the driver, donating to him many farm products

and fruit in season. Route 5 was started out of Warsaw about 1901 while Charles B. Bentley was postmaster at the county seat. This year also marked the close of the long residence of Harley Brothers at the village of Clunette. Mr. Alex Harley with his family moved to Warsaw to take up the duties of County Treasurer which he held with honor four years. Gene Harley moved to Leesburg where with John Harley he established one of the largest dry goods and grocery stores in the town. The cross-roads store at Clunette passed into the hands of _____ _____ and a family which along with others had contributed much to the life of this inland village left its social circles and home fires to the precious care of a new generation.

There are few people living today (1929) who figured prominently in the early history of Clunette. Most of them have long since passed to their reward. Joel Hall who for years lived in the big house northeast of the cross roads, Clunette's Hotel, one might say, passed away at his home in Warsaw some fifteen years ago. His good wife lived with her daughters on Lake Street for a long time. They will be remembered as people of sterling character whose influence helped to make the community in which they lived one of the most cultured settlements in the County. Toliver G. Parks lived to a good old age. I. T. Smith lived south of Clunette until a few years ago, being a petitioner of the I. T. Smith road between Warsaw and Clunette. Dr. Byler is still a physician in Warsaw but well up in years. Angeline Powell spent her last years with her son in Warsaw. Her mind was very clear on

incidents of the past when she was a girl around Clunette. The Powells settled in very early days one mile north of the site of Clunette. It is no doubt true that this corner known as Powell's Corners has held its name longer than any other cross-roads in the County.

It is not the purpose of this article to follow the history of the village of Clunette further than about the year 1901. A few general statements, however, might be made from the writer's own memory. Instead of growing into a town the village remains today no larger, if as large, as it was in the seventies. With the advent of the automobile and good roads it is customary for people today to go many miles to trade. They seek those places where competition is keen and prices are made on narrow margins of profit. An excellent gravel road known as the Boggs Road was built through Clunette east and west about ten years ago. Through Powell's Corners the Hartzell Road was built a short time later. These connect Clunette with Nappanee, Leesburg, Etna Green and Warsaw. A person going to Nappanee today from the village rides over the Hartzell Road, the D. K. Martin Road, the George Rummel Road, the Harmon Road through East Millwood and on into Nappanee over the nine foot Gwinn Road. The latter was one of the first hard surfaced roads ever built in this vicinity under the surveyorship of George W. McKrill assisted by Charles L. Sellers, the most precise engineer that ever practised in the County. The route to Warsaw now leads east over the Boggs Road to a stretch built by Clarence Helvey, County Road Supervisor, thence east to the concrete road known as the Starner Road at Rosebrough's Crossing,

thence south through Monoquet on this road, thence on to Warsaw over the new State Road No. 15 which is now being constructed by E. A. Gast from New Paris to Warsaw. To make the fills a gravel pit was started in the spring of 1929 at the south edge of Leesburg where formerly there was a pretty, level field. Heavy fills have been made just north of Leesburg and across Wheeler's marsh north of Warsaw at Pike Lake outlet. Atwood may be reached over the Boone Road and Etna Green over the Johnson Road built while Paul Summy was surveyor. And so the building of these roads has led to school consolidation, church consolidation, and has had a tendency to keep the smaller towns at a standstill unless they happen to be on a main road and even then it is doubtful if the small town is going to profit a great deal from the tourists, most of whom fly through the place thirty to fifty miles per hour. Clunette happens not to be on any through highway.

But while the village has scarcely held its own in population, yet we must say that in appearance it has no doubt improved. The homes are well kept, the buildings painted, and the fences neatly trimmed. One of the neatest appearing schoolhouses in the County is located here. The farming district round about is noted for its fertility and being level, it is easier tended than for instance the hills of Monroe Township. The township trustee, Mr. Lester Yeiter, and his good wife have run the store for a number of years and lived next door south. Doc Roose, whom everyone in the township knows, is the handy man about the village and looks after the general welfare of the schoolhouse. The school is now in

charge of _____ ___ _____ and _____ _____. High school students are taken in auto busses to Atwood or Leesburg. The doctor lives as a single man in a small frame house on the east side of the road just north of the corner. One of the finest appearing farm homes in the County is that of Arthur J. Anglin just west of the village. Mr. Anglin's people were early settlers in and around this vicinity and he and his family have helped to keep the Clunette community of high standing. The Wolf family and the Byer family who for a number of years lived in the village and contributed much to the village life in church and school have both moved to Warsaw. Mr. Cyrus Wolfe is a highly respected old gentleman living with his daughter, Edna Wolfe, in the famous third ward of the county seat. Mr. Ernest Byer, the village clown of 1914, is now prominent in the gasoline and oil business in Warsaw. Miss Edith Maxine Anglin, graduate of No Western is now a popular teacher of La Grange, Ill.

And so changes might be enumerated at great length. Suffice it to say that the village of Clunette has always been held in high esteem and some of our best citizens have come from this community. May it ever be so!

What the future may hold for this village nobody can say. Whether it at some future day due to an oil boom or a great airport project will become a great metropolis of the prairie, whether it will stand still for another century as a small inland crossroads village, or whether in the annals of future history citizens flying over will point down to the vicinity and say "years ago there used to be quite a village there

called Clunette", the historian of 1929 cannot say. Whatever happens the word Clunette will bring back many tender memories to those who now and in years gone by lived there and were active in those early days when crossroad communities figured so prominently in the life of the Nation.

July. 1946 School at Clunette 4/5 abandoned for 2 or 3 yrs and students hauled to atwood. Harley Person Trustee. Old school now filled with hay etc.

21-43

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

SIGN*PAINTER POET

By Lewis Wann.

The following story, in substantially the words of the narrator-himself, I must have heard many times from the Mr. Charles E. Neff (the present writer's father-in-law), who at the time of Riley's transition from sign-painter to poet, was a resident of Warsaw, Indiana, one of the towns which Riley passed through in his wandering, and the city in which the incidents narrated took place:-

"It was in the year of 1873, when I was a young man twenty years of age, working in my grand-father's drug storeat Warsaw, that I first saw Riley. One day, I remember, there appeared on the streets of the town a tramp (as he was supposed to be at the time,) a blind tramp led around by a boy. I learned that he was soliciting trade as a blind sign-painter. He made signs on plate-glass windows with soap and did beautiful scroll work and fancy lettering on several windows in the town that day. This 'blind' sign-painter was no other that the now celebrated James Whitcomb Riley. The town seemed to please Riley, and he soon got the work to warrant his setting up a little shop there. He did all kinds of general work, such as painting houses and signs. Two of the houses he painted were those of Seldon Webber and B.Q. Morris. Of the signs I remember many that were about town until very recently, all bearing his name very plainly. Among others was one that hung over the walk at

furniture store for twenty years, the one at Foster's drugstore, 21-44 where Riley 'hung out' a good deal of the time, and the one at Phillipson's clothing store, this last being, I believe, the only one now preserved in Warsaw. The Phillipson sign was buried in the celler of the owner's store for about twenty years, and in cleaning up one day , he accidentally came upon it and put it to its old use in the store. Since Riley was for many years, one of the prominent entertainers at the Winoa Lake Chautauqua just outside of Warsaw, he very frequently came into Warsaw to show his friends a sample of his early work in Phillipson's store.

"This young man, who was so active and full of life, we were of course far from recognizing as a poet. He was slim and small, just coming into manhood; I do not think he weighed over one hundred pounds, if that much. But he was jolly and jovial, always entertaining and eager to be doing something. And since his business did not require all of his time and he was very often found on the street or in the music store at the rear of Dr. Foster's drugstore where he would play the piano for hours at a time, sitting, as I have often seen him, on the elevated platform playing to an attentive crowd He also used to frequent Emil Keller's barber shop, where he be playing a violin, and in no time attracting a large crowd, as he was a skilful performer on almost any musical instrument and played with much feeling, throwing his whole self into his playing.

Rilęy lived at the Wright House, then a famous tavern in this section of the country by Uncle Ben Wright and made more famous a few years later by the disastrous fires which destroyed it and its successor. At the Wright House a good many

business men and clerks of the town boarded, some of whom later became prominent in state affairs. There was Dr. Irvin B. Webber, who became Grand Commander of the Masonic Lodge; Silas B. McManus, who was reading medicine with Dr. Webber and who later became state senator and a well known writer and composer of songs; and Byron, the portrait painter, all of them friends of Riley. Dr. Webber, Byron, and I roomed together in a suite of rooms above my grandfather's drugstore in which I was working.

"Well, it happened one Sunday afternoon that Riley paid us a visit. We were all there in our rooms, Webber, McManus, Bryon and I. We were talking on subjects of different sorts, music, art, and what not. Byron was painting a picture which he had on an easel in the room. Suddenly Riley spoke up and said.

"Mack, you didn't know that I wrote poety, did you?

"You write poetry, Jim? said McManus with astonishment. 'No I didn't, but I'd like to see some of your poetry.'

"Well, said Jim, 'you come over to my room at the hotel sometime, and I'll show you some of my poetry. I take spells sometimes and can't help it. I have a trunkful over there'.

"Let's go right now, what do you say?' said McManus. 'I want to see that trunk'.

"And so we all went. Riley leading the way to his room on the second floor of the old Wright tavern. When we had all entered,, Riley pulled an old hair trunk out from under the bed and opened it. He began to hand McManus hisproductions, and as Mack sat on the bed reading one after another those poems that have since become favorites, the tears streamed down his face.

"What's the matter, Mack? Said Jim.

"Did you write this poetry , Jim? said McManus, wiping the tears from his face.

"Yes, I did, replied Jim.

"Well, said McManus, 'if I could write like this I would call myself a poet. Jim, you've lost your calling'

"It is my opinion, and I have heard Riley himself say it, that this was Riley's awaking. It was McManus that gave him the encouragement and assurance of his genius, and it was not long after this that he joined the staff of an Indianapolis newspaper, and his career as Indiana's poet had begun.

Louis Wann.
Now Prof. Of English
at the University of
Southern California

(*)

There is a sign in The Library that Riley Painted for Phillipsons.

21-47

JOHN GRABNER

For full half a century and until his death at the age of four score and ten John Grabner was one of the best known and most valuable citizens of Warsaw. He was born in Germany in 1827, November 24th and was a small boy when his parents brought him to America. He came over on a sailing vessel. His youth and early manhood were spent in and around Mansfield, Ohio, Eventually he entered the railroad service and for eighteen years he had charge of locomotives either as fireman or engineer. On moving to Warsaw in ~~1841~~ 1865 he became a hardware merchant on a small scale. That business continued as part of his enterprise for the rest of his life. It became the oldest hardware store under proprietorship in the county. John Grabner steadily prospered having that within him which supplemented his untiring industry and enabled him to succeed in all of his affairs. He was for many years interested in agriculture and he became the owner of more than 6000 acres of land in the county. Early in the history of the Lake City Bank he became a stockholder and during his late years was president of that institution. Although reared in the Roman Catholic religion his spiritual views changed and for nearly half a century he was identified with the Methodist Church. Fraternally he was a mason and a knight templar and politically he was a republican.

By Elmer G. Woods Sevastopol
7th grade.

Grabner struck by an automobile in Warsaw
One of first auto victims.

21-48

History of Jefferson Township.
By Mary and Margaret Blough.
Dist. 6

Jefferson Township was organized March 8, 1838. When Scott Township was organized ten years later a part of Jefferson was taken off. Five sections were given to Scott because Scott Township had a big marsh in the north part of it and was so poor it needed some more sections. In the central part of Jefferson Township there is a marsh which varies from one-half to a mile in width. At the time of organization all the soil with the exception of this marsh was very fertile and produced good crops. The soil of this marsh was supposed to be of no use but later when the David Dausman Ditch and other ditches were put in about the turn of the century this marsh was found to be our best land. Potatoes, onions and mint are some of the crops that are raised on it.

It is said that the first settler in this township was Jacob Brumbaugh. He came here in October, 1836, two years before it was a township. His home was north of the large marsh in section 2. Later in the fall of 1836 Brumbaugh was joined by some neighbors, John Leatherman, Isaac Sheeley, James Martin, James Simpson, and George Platter. They settled in sections 2,5, and 6. In 1837 Davis and Samuel McKibbens, Joseph Alexander and Isaac Blivin settled south of the large marsh. The first election was held at the home of David McKibben in April, 1838. David was inspector. Only five ballots were cast and the vote of Isaac Blivin, it is said, elected the ticket. One justice of the peace, three overseers of the poor, two road supervisers, and one inspector were elected. The ballots were written.

The first white child born in Jefferson Township was John Sheeley, son of Isaac and Polly Sheeley. They lived in Section 2. The first death was that of an infant child of Isaac Hall. Before the time set for this child's funeral another child, Nancy Crevis- son, died so both children were buried with the same funeral services. Their bodies were interred in the Bumbaugh cemetery near the northern line of the township in section 2. The first schoolhouse in the county was erected in 1840 in Section 11. This building was made of logs about a foot in diameter. The seats were made from logs split in two and the flat side turned up. The seats stood around the three sides of the room. Tere was a puncheon floor. The wall was daubed with clay. It was a subscription school taught by James Martin. Since this time seven schoolhouses have been built. These are as follows:

Miller School	Section 1	District 1
Litchenwalter	Section 6	2
Cable	Section 22	3
Hastings	Section 24	4
Grimm	Section 9	5
Hall	Section 18	6
Gravelton	Section 2	7
Caris	Section 27	8

At first the schoolhouses were made of logs and these were followed by frame buildings. Now (1920) there are five brick buildings and three frame. The first schoolhouse was built in 1840 and the last one in 1903.

Early in 1837 a religious denomination was inauguarated by John Miller and David Cripe. It was the German Baptist Church that was organized at this time. It is still strongly represented. The first religious service was held at the home of Jacob Brumbaugh. This organization consisted of five or six members. John Miller was their first minister. Schoolhouses were used for church services in 1854 and later in 1876 this organization united with another and built their church on the north side of the north line of the township in the next county. The Methodist church was formed on the north side of the marsh in 1838 with a membership of about eight. In 1864 this congregation united with the Evangelical Church and in 1865 they built a church.

The first sawmill was built and owned by Daniel Bowser. From this mill nearly all the lumber and squared timber for houses were made. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which crosses the northeastern corner of the township was built in 1873-4. This is the only railroad in the township. In 1876 David Brumbaugh started the little village of Gravelton. This was the first town in the township. Mr. Brumbaugh erected the first store. He sold groceries and drygoods. One corner of the store was arranged for a post-office. Levi Miller was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Mr. Brumbaugh. John Brown was the next and then William Smith became the merchant and postmaster and the store is now run (1920) by Jess Stump. The first drainage was put in by Jacob Brumbaugh and John Leatherman. This was in section two, it being a tile ditch. The tile used were wooden flat rail covered with flat blocks over the top. Now burned clay tile are used and every farm is drained.

The wild animals that were found in this part of the country when the first settlers came here wolves, deer, badger, mink, fox, turkeys, prairie chickens, wild geese, wild ducks and others. Some of the larger animals and birds are here no more and laws have been passed to protect the game. The early settlers took their grain and trade to Fort Wayne and Michigan City to sell it. They traded their wheat for flour. They would sell their furs that they had taken from animals during the winter. Flints were used to kindle fires with when the fire in the fireplace went out. A kind of dry rotten wood was taken from knots in the maple trees when the farmers were splitting wood. This dry material was called punk. A spark of fire was struck on the flint so that it would fly over to the punk and start it afire. Then this was fanned until it burned. Nearly all the first settlers made their own brooms by taking a hickory limb about three inches in diamater and shaving from both ends and tiing it in the middle and then fastening a handle of the same wood into the hard center. Clothing was made from wool and flax. The mothers and daughters did the spinning and weaving and then after the weaving it was made into clothing. Sometimes whole families were clothed with the same kind of material.

In 1874 the first large ditch was commenced and finished two years later. This ditch branched when it reached the marsh and passed along the north and south sides of the marsh. This ditch and its arms were all thrown out by hand. Later in 1894-5 another ditch was put through the center of the marsh. This was a much larger affair than the other two. It was put in by a dredging machine.

Since the marsh was ditched it has become the most productive of the lands. For the most part vegetables are grown so that in the summer the big marsh looks like a giant garden. About 500 acres of potatoes have been grown yearly, the yield being about 175 bushels to the acre. Also we have grown about 700 acres of onions the yield being about seven hundred bushels to the acre. (300 to 700) On the higher grounds corn and oats are the leading crops. The land in this township has just about all been cleared up so that only a few groves remain. The dwellings of the farmers which were once log cabins are now replaced by frame and brick houses. Only a few cabins remain. The roads which were once mere paths in the muck are now well gravelled and run straight instead of winding around. Telephone lines are now being built and these will connect the homes with the outside world.

Notes by George A. Nye.

In 1940 we find quite a good many miles of blacktop roads in this township and rural electrification is going on. The township has never done away with their one-room schools and they are going today just as they did 20 years ago except that they may have better heat and light. Hastings now has only one store*. Community Center is the name of the store south at Millwood. There used to be a voting place northwest of Hastings a mile or so at the T in the road. It was here that there was talk of putting the consolodated school had one been built. Mr. Berger is now the trustee. D 1958-11

* closed Fall of 58, 7-1965 Tomdown

21-53

DITCHING IN KOSCIUSKO COUNTY

BY GEO. A. NYE

1942.

Ditching in Kosciusko County.

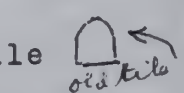
There is perhaps no subject that used to stir up a community as much as that of ditching. Much of the ground in this county in early day was classed as wet ground. If one will look at the original government surveys of this region which were made in 1834 and 1835 he will find much of the ground marked as marshes and the same is true of the maps in the old Atlas for 1879. The biggest path of low ground is shown on these maps up in Scott and Vanburen Townships. The late William Person in viewing a ditch with Hiram E. Smith and the writer on the Thompson Ditch said that there used to be such an extensive marsh northwest of Atwood that cattle would be lost in the marsh for days and that people were almost afraid to penetrate into the back recesses of the great stretch of brush. Today we go along our modern roads and one would never realize that where our car is now going fifty miles an hour, a century ago a cow would mire in the vast marshlands where the snakes and muskrats were the natural inhabitants. It is said that ~~several~~ ~~townships~~ were taken off of ~~Jefferson~~ Township and ~~looked~~ ~~onto~~ ~~Scott~~ Township because the people of these ~~townships~~ could not get over to the "island" to vote. The old maps show no less than ten sections of marshlands in Jefferson Township and five in VanBuren and about five in Scott. By "The Island" Mr. Person must have meant sections 17 and 18 in Jefferson for they were apparently surrounded by marshlands. The Grim schoolhouse is now located on this "island" and the W. T. Graham ditch drains this district. There used to be a voting precinct at the northeast corner of Section 21 which was almost surrounded by marshes.

21- 55

It is interesting to one who has studied geology to some extent to theorize on the former size of many of our lakes. A thousand years ago in the tenth century when the Northmen were disturbing most of the western European countries and the Saracens of Arabia were making similar incursions in the far East, Wawasee Lake stretched over about one-half of what is now Turkey Creek Township. It and Syracuse Lake now cover about six square miles but then they were one ~~and up~~ Where the airport now is was a large island. As one rides along the roads of this county he can see great stretches of low grounds leading off toward a lake which stretches are now arable but in the 9th Century when Charlemagne's Empire was falling to decay and the German Emperor Otto was devastating the Lorraine country of the Franks, they were covered with several feet of water. Wawasee Lake with its many islands and the Kuhn Lake chain which a thousand years ago made Webster Lake, Tippecanoe Lake and the seven Kuhn Lakes all one must have been a beautiful sight. We do not know whether at this early time there was any race of people here to enjoy the scenery. The lake now known as the backwaters then reached three miles to the south and far over into what is now Whitley and Noble Counties. It is safe to say that ~~all~~ each of our little lakes in this county (perhaps 100 in number) are but the last stand of what a thousand years or more ago was a large lake whose waters washed a shore line perhaps a mile or more from the present lake shore. It would be better in many cases, it seems to the writer, if some of these lakes were put back to their old bed. ~~and~~ This would cover up many acres of marshlands which today are ~~not~~ neither suitable for plowing nor for pasture. The Kuhn Lake chain of seven lakes ~~is a~~ represents the dying decadence of a once wonderful lake almost as big as Wawasee which is now the largest in the State.

To get back to the subject of ditching in this county, we might say that the first wave of ditching struck the county in the 1880's. Beginning about this time, when George McCarter was surveyor, the work has continued with its ups and downs to the present. The ditch work of today, however, is not so much the construction of brand new systems as it is the reconstruction of some of the old systems. It seems that even a good tile ditch has a life history and begins to fail in ~~its fiftieth year~~ time for several reasons. One is that tree roots have been drawn into the ditch from trees as far away as fifty feet. Tile have been taken up that were packed full of fine roots. Another thing that can happen to a tile ditch is that it seems to work its way upward to the surface. This is especially true in muck ground. It might be caused by the frosts in the winter, ~~and heat in the summer~~. But perhaps the greatest defect in tile ditches, according to Walter Kline and Frank Smith, ~~,~~ the two top authorities on ditches in this county, is that they were never ~~built~~ put down to grade when they were built. ~~and so there may be~~ This makes humps in the tile. ~~especially~~ where the digging was difficult. ~~and the weather was bad,~~ and whiskey flowed freely. As for open ditches they are supposed to choke up with dirt, brush and debris in from five to twenty ~~years~~ years so that they need to be ~~revamped~~ cleaned out. This used to be done by allotting each patron of the ditch so many feet to clean out but this method was a failure, so now to cleanout a ditch one must petition for repair and get thirty per cent of the land on the petition. It takes a larger per cent than this to knock it out and if the ditch has not been cleaned out officially for ten years ~~nobody~~ nothing can knock it out. By this method the work is sold to a contractor and he is under the supervision of the county surveyor who is now Robert J. Pfleiderer. The allottment methods offer no continuity to the work and there is no way to force a cleanout of an allottment. What's everybody's business is nobody's business.

21-57

The office of County Surveyor has been in charge of many different people since 1840 when George R. Thralls was in office. The work of these old surveyors consisted in telling the early settlers where their lines were. The established price was a "dollar a line and a dollar a corner". Their work in the old books is very neat, ~~but~~ most of their witness trees have long since disappeared. During the Civil War days and for twenty years or so after, A.T.S. Kist and Caleb Hughes filled the office. When one was in the other was deputy and vice versa. Their work did not concern anything but land surveys. Their work is ~~more or less~~ reliable and accurate. ~~But~~ Some of the lake plats they made were not well marked with permanent markers which causes some difficulty today in surveys. Kist laid off many town plats and many additions to Warsaw. Ditching in their day was done by guess and grade was carried through by the water level method which might be satisfactory if too many hills are not encountered and the ditch is not too long. Most ditches were open and called four-foot-average ditches. They were built by allottment. Tile were being made then at various places about the county. One tile mill was at Packerton, another at Beaver dam. Tile and brick were made where large clay deposites were to be found. The tile were of the smaller sizes and arched at the top.  old tile Now tile are made from 6 inch to 36 inch, well baked, symmetrical, and come in lenghts of about 30 inches. Decatur, Indiana has a large tile factory. Summitville used to have a tile factory. Concrete tile were in style for a few years but are not used much today in this county. Tile should always be covered with at least 30 inches of soil to prevent their freezing. They should have a fall of at least one foot to a thousand or 5.2 feet to the mile. This is called a tenth grade. ~~Most~~ many of our ditches are laid on this grade for long stretches.

For a good many years George W. McCarter was County Surveyor. He levelled many ditches, profiled them, and made reports to the County Commissioners. Caleb Hughes, Marsh Parks, and Asbury Cook were a few of the men he had as viewers. It was their duty to look the land over carefully and see how many acres each farm of the vicinity had coming into the ditch. Then they would decide what each one's ~~asses~~ assessment was to be. This is a big job for a large ditch such as the Dausman Ditch or the Joseph M. Armey Ditch, each of which is ~~some~~ about 8 to 10 miles long. These men, of course, used the horse and buggy. They would put up at somebody's house, get their dinners there for about 25¢ each, and really make a social time out of ~~it~~ the survey as well as business. Sometimes they would stay in the vicinity night and day until the land view was finished. They carried a map and one man served as clerk making a record of their findings right on the ground. Had these shed lines been put on their plats of these old ditches it would have been a big help to modern surveyors. A master ditch map of the county should have been started under McCarter and carried through to the present time. This is now being made by slow degrees so that in fifty years from now perhaps one can look at this master ditch map and tell how each piece of ground in the county sheds, i.e. to what ditch system it belongs. It is quite likely that McCarter had a bigger ditch program than any surveyor since his time. His work was difficult, too, for there was so much brush to cut, and so many low holes to ditch through, and the marshes were not yet rid of snakes which even today have to be allowed for in new ditch work. He was surrounded, however, by a company of oldtimers whose middle name was "hard work" and who knew how to use an ax. ~~Had he been relying on the present~~ Strike generation for ~~help the brush would probably~~ be still there for the average young man uses ~~an ax about like a the uninitiated~~ would a pair of chop sticks.

Some of the county surveyors following McCarter were Henry Kinsey of Leesburg, Wallace J. Dillingham, Lindsey Blue, Charlie Sellers, George McKrill, Paul Summy, Stanley Boggs, W. J. Taylor, ~~of Pierceton~~, Donald Lessig, and Robert J. Pfleiferer. The first man to hold the office as a graduate of Purdue was Paul Summy. There was a great deal of ditching during the ~~terme ser~~ time that Mr. McKrill was surveyor 1908-16. Summy ~~was a deputy~~ + Nye were helpers at this time and ~~so was Mr. Seller~~ Charlie Sellers was deputy S. Sellers was a very proficient man. His work stands today as a ~~bond~~ neat testimony to his ability. He worked through a big bridge program of McKrill's time making the tracings and computing the cost. He was engineer of the Winona Interurban Lines and laid out most of the town of Winona Lake. His father, known as "Old John Sellers", was the land surveyor of this period. The writer who began in the office under Mr. McKrill in 1913 used to ride with the old gentlemen many miles out on some ditch survey. At his advanced age he could run a level as accurate as one of younger age. He walked straight as an arrow, was tall and had curly hair. He was a veteran of the Civil War. The drainage commissioner of 1913 was Sam Funk, one of the best known men of the county. He was given the acid test by handling the big David Dausman Ditch, which with the Army ditch, drains Scott and Jefferson Townships over into Yellow River ~~that~~ which flows through Plymouth. In riding the county with Sam Funk the writer listened to many tales of schooldays of the 1870's when Funk was a country school teacher. When two people were riding in a buggy pulled by a horse they had much time to visit for there were no paved roads. Sandy stretches of road slowed the horse down. The heat of the summer sun slowed him to a walk and the mirey clay in the spring of the year caused ~~the~~ even the rural mail carriers to hitch two horses to their mail wagons. ~~for~~ The mud was almost hub deep in places. Now we know little about this.

21-60

The office was concerned with quite a large ditch program during the incumbency of Mr. McKrill. This continued under Summy. It was under Summy that road work began because automobiles were coming into use. He was the first surveyor to travel in a car. It was a Briscoe with one headlight in front. He did much of his own work. He was a graduate of Purdue, could do neat lettering, and was neat and accurate in anything he undertook. A big program had started in the county on ditch cleanout work and ~~the writer~~ Nyle and Hobart Summy had charge of this work. This work took us to every part of the county. Some other helpers of this time were Earl Summy ~~and~~ John Sellers, and Hiram E. Smith.

It was under Boggs, however, that road work really opened up in this county. Stanley During the 1920's his work was mainly getting out road reports. After the first world war ended Boggs had ~~several~~ two crews out on roads, and one crew on ditches. This program continued under a draftsman in the office Mr. Taylor's term but was ended in 1928 when the State passed a law by which a Township or county could bond itself for roads for no more than 4% of its assessed valuation. We were already bonded to that extent. Ditch work ~~took a back seat~~ continued on in the program throughout the 1920s. ~~But ditching was by no means at a standstill for~~ Hiram E. Smith, as drainage commissioner ~~since~~ 1914, ~~1939~~ 1940, superintended ~~a good~~ more ~~many~~ ditches during ~~this~~ his time, ~~of high prices~~ than any other person ever did in this county. When not working on ditches he helped on road surveys. He and Mr. Taylor worked more continuously on roads through most any kind of weather than any other two men in the office. The writer worked as helper on many road surveys but his main work was on ditches and land surveys. It was the day, too, when there were many gravel piles to be measured up and the yardage computed. To wrestle around over a pile of loose gravel is an experience that makes one ~~wonder how long it is till we eat at some restaurant in the~~ ask "When do we Eat"! nearest town.

21-61

Most of Kosciusko County (about 3/5th) drains into the Tippecanoe River. Even the ground around Pierceton gets into this river through the Andreas Ditch and Deed's Creek. ~~This~~ long river has little fall and is full of drift wood and sandbars. Dillingham made a survey of it once ~~into~~ to Thornburg in the next county but ~~it~~ the river was never dredged in this county. It is not likely now that it ever will be for the Conservation Department wants to preserve its natural beauty. Someday the State may control the land on both sides of the river, remove the bars and the drift wood and make it prettier. The ~~northern~~ east part of this county drains into Turkey Creek and the water goes to the Atlantic Ocean through the St. Lawrence ~~system~~ river. On Road 15 the divide is at Hearn's hill a mile south of Leesburg. The Cppes Ditch goes north into Turkey Creek; the Robinson Ditch goes south into the River. The southeast part of the County goes into Eel River. There are some pockets in the county that cannot be drained. The northwest part of the County drains into Yellow River but the fall is very little. Open ditches have been built on a fall as low as 5/100 which means about 2 feet to the mile. The water in a ditch of this kind ~~does not know which way to go~~ practically stands still. Ditches up on the ~~muck~~ flats south of Napanee have been known to blow shut, ~~with muck~~. Farmers of that country are now planting wind breaks to keep their ~~muck from blowing~~ farms from blowing away.

Looking to the future, it is not likely that there will ever be another wave of ditching in this county for the county is pretty well ditched and there is danger of lowering the water table too much. There will always be a cleanout program every summer. It might be that at some future date the county will buy some ditch equipment and handle this cleanout problem as we handle our roads now i.e. clean out our ditches at the general expense of the county. Who knows?

The divide between Eel River and the Tippecanoe runs east and west through Monroe Township and then takes off to the southwest through Lake Township. The stream which drains most of Jackson and some of Monroe is Plunge Creek which flows southeast into the river. This creek rises about a mile and a half south of Packerton where it is now known as the Garrison Ditch. The northeast part of Jackson Township is drained by the Mary Koontz ditch which is several miles long. It was on this stream that the old town of Dodgertown used to be. It was south of the east quarter post of Section 26. East of it was a mill dam and south a half mile was the Kinsey Schoolhouse known as district No. 1. At Dodgertown there used to be several stores and a cheese factory. Koontz' had a store there about 80 years ago. This district, which is one of the best in the County, was settled in early day by the Pennsylvania Brethern. At Dodgertown there is still a church built where one burned some twenty years ago. This part of the county was one of the first parts settled, the pioneers coming up from the Wabash River settlements, ~~to the south~~.

Packerton is said to be one of the highest place in the County. In Monroe Township we have the beginnings of two of our longest ditch systems, the ~~Keifer-Evans~~ Peterson Ditch and the ~~Ludlow Ditch~~ Tibbetts stateland. The former takes off to the northwest and comes into Eagle (Winona) Lake at the south end of the lake. Here it is known as Clear Creek. The other begins over farther to the ~~east~~ west and takes off to the northwest and empties into the east side of ~~Eagle~~ Muskelonge Lake, ~~through what is now the lower end of Winona Lake.~~ the Tourist Park. The ~~section~~ part near the lake on the Peterson used to be known as Cherry Creek. A tributary to Ludlow is the Keifer-Evans Ditch which begins at McPherson or Wise Lake in Section 5 in Monroe Township. Their waters get into the river through the Scott Ditch which goes through Warsaw to the west and south

The region along Clear Creek south of the lake appealed to the early settlers. It was here that William Morris, father of I. J. Morris first settled when he arrived here about 90 years ago.

In Section 34 in Lake Township begins one of the longest streams in the county. It is known as Trimble Creek. It flows to the northwest and enters Palestine Lake at the east end of the lake. Then it leaves the lake at Palestine Mill and flows northwest across Harrison Township to the river. This system is perhaps 15 miles long. Road 15 crosses Trimble Creek at Mount Pleasant Church about a mile north of Claypool. In the flood of 1923 the old bridge here was washed away. The State was about two years putting in the present bridge. Another big ditch enters Palestine Lake from the south. It begins at Caldwell Lake west of Claypool. It is the Caldwell Ditch and Jeremiah Adams system. This goes through the old Thomas Foster farm. It is said that a big ~~buck sheep~~ named Buck got into a mirey place along this ditch once on the Foster farm. They pulled him out and his indentations into the mud started a big spring which they called Buck Spring ever afterwards.

On the old county map for 1866 no less than 20 lakes are shown south of the line forming the south line of Washington, Wayne and Harrison Townships. This line goes through Palestine Lake. Beginning at Hill Lake southwest of Claypool and going west into Mud Lake ~~(Leon)~~ and on west into Yellow Creek Lake we have the beginnings of one of the longest systems in the county. It goes on the the northwest north of Sevastopol and west of Mentone until it reaches the Tippecanoe River. It used to be called Yellow Creek by the oldtimers but later became the Peter Blue Ditch and then later the Orlando Meridith Ditch. It has many tributaries and causes much expense for bridges. Other systems of ditches in this part of the county are the Swick System, and the Ulsch, Merrit, Dreichback and Williamson system east of Burket.

The Chas Tucker Ditch.
branch of Yellow Creek. This drains several whole sections once owned by Albert Tucker. Mr. Tucker and his brother, Horace, owned much land and were very influential citizens of this part of the county which is one of the best. A branch to this ditch began at a mammoth spring over on the Pierce Jeffries farm in Section 13 northwest of Sevastopol. The extreme south part of Franklin Township used to be an extensive marsh and this was drained by the Ammon Bucher Ditch. It is now good farm land. This ditch begins at Rock Lake just over the line in Seward Township.

Another long system of ditches in the county is the Deeds Creek System. This begins over in Whitley County and flows west going about a mile south of Pierceton. Then it strikes off to the northwest and crosses the railroad west of Pierceton. It finally flows into Pike Lake. There ~~is an old~~ are some abandoned bridge abutments on the Westover Farm where the old Fort Wayne Road used to cross this stream southwest of Pierceton. It was on Deed's Creek that Chapman's Mills were located northeast of Warsaw about a century ago. Deeds Creek goes into Little Pike Lake and this lake outlets into the River. Water northeast of Pierceton is taken to Frohley Lake and from here is carried northward by the Isaac Shanton Ditch to Ridinger Lake. The Abraham Elder Ditch (Old Cedar Creek) comes into our county from Whitley County, flows through Ridinger Lake and goes on over to the northwest into the Kuhn Lake System. This system connects to Tippecanoe Lake through Grassy Creek and this lake is drained by the Tippecanoe River. A creek going west connects Webster (Boydston's) Lake to James Lake which is the lake at the east end of Tippecanoe Lake. If we consider that Tippecanoe River flows through Tippecanoe Lake then the river starts over in the other county. It flows southwesterly clear across the county. It enters the Wabash River above Lafayette. Eel River enters ~~it~~ the Wabash at Logansport.

The big marsh notth and west of Leesburg is drained by the Samuel D. Coppes Ditch. This flows north into Turkey Creek. Other ditches which parallel this to the west are the Davisson and the Pret Miles Ditch. The big marsh south of Nappanee and northeast of Etna Green is drained by the Joseph M. Armey, the David Dausman, and the Daniel K. Martin Ditch. The first two flow west into Yellow River, the later flows south into Mud lake and then on south into Camp Creek. The Danner Ditch is the present name for Camp Creek. East of Atwood is a ditch known as Pole Run which which begins about a mile and a half south of Clunette.(Galveston). The Wilhelm Kurtz Ditch drains much of the muck lands south of Napanee. It empties into the Armey Ditch south of Napanee. The draining of this marsh was one of the biggest projects ever undertaken in the county. The Dausman Ditch was constructed in the early years of this century. The Amish people have bought large tracts in this lowground region and raise good crops of corn, vegetables, mint and onions on this ground. In the northwest part of Prairie Township the William G. Fleugle Ditch was constructed north into the Dausman about 1904. Dillingham dredged this once as a cleanout under Summy. The best meal the writer ever ate on a ditch was in Dillingham's cook wagon on the Fleugle Ditch. They had wa a woman (the wife of one of the men) for a cook.

In scanning the ditches of the county in a hurried way we have had to leave out practically all the smaller ditches, those that run from a half mile to two or three miles in,length. The four plat books in the surveyor's office are full of ditches of this kind, some tile and some open. Such are the Cattell, the Shatto, the Bareham, the Beyer, the Isiah Kuhn, the James M. Hoover, the Nelson, the Vanator, the Hoopengarner, the Sloane, the Nevin McConnell, and the Bloxham. There are many others.

21-66

The subject of drainage is very interesting. We live in a district which thousands of years ago was covered with a hugh glacier. As it moved it plowed up the ground and when it melted it left us our large banks of gravel that we have in the northern part of the State. They were glacial moraine The Great Lakes are supposed to be what is left of the melting of this glacier. in Indiana It reached to a line south of what is now Indianapolis. The hills of southern Indiana were never covered by this glacier according to geology students. Our lakes are called kettle hole lakes because a great mass of ice gouged out a hole and in melting formed a lake. They are slowly changing and will probably fill up and disappear in ten thousand years. The life of the Great Lakes may be much longer than this. As we have said in this article our larger ditches follow the old natural streams of two thousand years ago. Marshes were left by the lakes drying up.

Speaking of marshlands we must remember that when Warsaw was founded here by JohnButler Chapman and some other land agents of the 1830's it was said to have been an island. There was a tamarack swamp all over the lowlands just east of the Big Four Railroad. ~~East of the depot~~ Here there used to be such an extensive cranberry marsh a century ago that a gang of horsethieves had their rendesvouz on the island which we can see today over next to the Pennsylvania right-of-way. The late Reub Williams said this was known as Bogus Island by the children of his day in 1843. They would not venture into this swamp. Marshlands west of Warsaw will perhaps always thwart the growth of the city in that direction. Being surrounded by Reed's Bogs 1962-72. Old Young Farm There used to be such a sinkhole in front of the Hub Clothing store site that boys before the civil war would skate to the cigar store corner.

It is interesting to discuss the problem of drainage because we are talking about something which is beyond the ordinary sphere of man. Man must take the earth as he finds it and not as he thinks it ought to be. Man has only been on this earth a camparatively short time and another time is coming when the planet will be devoid of human life. Astronomy teaches that water, even though it is in large quantity, is more or less of a temporary compound. It teaches that the earth in a billion years will perhaps be deprived of all moisture and be just a dead planet devoid of all kinds of life. It will swing around in measureless space ticking off the centuries without anybody being on it to record the years. The moon is that kind of an object now. It has lost all of its water, it has lost all of its air, and is swinging out in space 250 thousand miles from the earth on a fixed orbit, one half blistering hot and the other half frigid and cold with a temperature perhaps hundreds of degrees below our zero. We have never viewed the other side of the moon.

When the time comes that all our lakes are dried up and the earth is just a dead planet time will still go on. There is no end of time. The millions of people who have perished upon the earth will be only a memory in the mind of Almight God. He will think of it as his one greatest experiment and the history of the Planet World will be only engraven in the memory of the Almighty Creator of the Universe. If a mortal man could possibly be in God's circle then he would probably get a much truer conception of what the troubles of this world were really for, and for what fundamantal purpose the world was created and peopled with the fish of the sea, the animals of the several continents, and with those interesting biological subjects which God called Man and Woman.

21-68

The part played by an engineer on a ditch is not so complicated but it must be done accurately. It would be a calamity to get far along with a ditch and have the tile running out of the ground because the profile had never been made right. The profile is a graph showing the ups and downs of the ground, a picture of the lay of the land we might say. The profile is made from the level notes taken by the engineer. In levelling a ditch we start with station 0 at the head end of the ditch and take a level reading at each stake. The route of a ditch must be staked before it can be levelled. Stakes are set 100 feet apart. It is necessary to have a rodman who knows what he must do. A rodman who can also run a level is perhaps most desirable for he understands the troubles the instrument man may be having. The instrument man sets the level up at some convenient place so that he can see clearly from Station 00 to some other place along the ditch. It is always best to set on firm ground if possible and to get far enough away from the ditch to have a commanding view that is not obstructed by brush along the bank. It might be that he can set down about station 5 and it may be that he will have to get much closer to station 0. If there is a tree near Station 0 it is a good thing to cut a notch in the root and drive a spike vertically into the root leaving the nail stick out perhaps a half inch. This will be a good thing to start off of and this benchmark, as it is called, will perhaps be there ten to twenty years so that the next surveyor can start off of the same bench. In about all cases we call this first benchmark 100 meaning that we assume that it 100 feet above something that is 100 feet below it! Sea level elevations have not been used much in this county. We find them on some ditches that cross railroads.

21-64

The only way that sealevel elevations ever reached Kosciusko County was through the surveying of our railroads. Each railroad has a benchmark somewhere in Warsaw and in other towns that they go through. Warsaw is about 826 feet above the mean level of the ocean. It would be a very desirable thing if all of our ditch elevations were on a sea level datum plane for then we could make a fairly accurate contour map of the whole county. As it is there are about as many datum planes in this county as there are ditches.

To show the value in a small way of tying every survey to the same bench let us take the case of someroad surveys I made out of Leesburg. We surveyed a road from Leesburg to Oswego and one from Leesburg to Monoquet and used the base of an iron corner post at the northeast corner of Reuben Brubaker's yard as a bench for both roads. Since we had the elevation of the bridge floor at Oswego and the bridge floor at Monoquet it was an easy matter to measure down to the water and thus tell how much fall there is in the Tippecanoe River between the two places. We found that there is only about three feet. By using the Brubaker benchmark at 100 for both surveys we could make quick comparisons of elevations on the two roads.

When the rodman on a level survey gets so far away from the level that the levelman can no longer conveniently see the reading the latter calls for a turning point by whirling his arm or hat in the air. This means a lot. It is just as though the levelman were there with the rodman saying "I cannot see you very good any more. Let's take a reading now on something solid such as the top of a stone of good size, the top of a stump, or let's drive this stake in solid and take the top of it. After I take the forsight reading you stay here and rest until I go

around you and get set up again. Then you give me another reading on the same place." Do not ever disturb a turning point while it is "in escrow". This would throwa everything off. The theory of leveling is based on the supposition that the forsight and backsight are on the same point. In otherwords I am going to slide up or down on this rod while you hold it still. It is a good thing when the line of sight is not so clear for the rodman to put the rod up after the levelman has gone past him. This he helps the levelman to set where he is sure he can see back on the rod. It is disgusting to spend time levelling up the instrument and then have the rodman get up and give you the turn and then you not be able to see it. To avoid this the rodman should put the rod up before you level. After the backsight is taken the rodman proceeds down the ditch giving a reading at each stake until the levelman signals for another turn. You are doing good levelling if you can get seven stations to a set and real good if you can get 10. The highest I think I ever got was about 22 where the ditch went like a letter Z. Sometimes by putting the instrument about the center of a bend you can pick off from 13 to 20 stations at one set. This is only advisable, however, for cleanout notes which are not required to be of a real high order of accuracy. On new ditch work it is best to keep the instrument closer to the rodman, however, if you are shooting over a marsh and it is clear, or over the top of high corn, we would say "take all the stations you can get at one set". If you are setting on soft ground and the instrument is disturbed in level easily it is not best to take many stations at one set. The theory of levelling gives strict accuracy only when backsights and forsights are taken at the same distance but this is highly impractical in ditch work. If you have a good solid set and can see the rod any levelman will take as many stations as he can get.

As a levelling party goes down a ditch it is a good thing to put other benchmarks along the route and take readings on them. If the first bench is taken at 100 the 2nd one down say about stake 13 may have an elevation of 96.46 meaning that the ground has a fall of 3.54 feet in the quarter of a mile. These benchs are convenient to start off of when the ditch is constructed. An engineer would not want to run clear up to station 0 to get started on his notes if he were giving stakes for the contractor down around station 50. He would start off of the benchmark nearest to this vicinity and start his notes with its elevation. This would give him the same cuts as though he had started again with the first bench as 100 for all of these benches are chained together by the first survey. Another value of having benches every thousand feet or so is that any one of these can be used in ten to thirty years to establish the original specifications of the ditch. We could not expect all the benchmarks to be there in thirty years or even ten years but it is quite likely that one or two can still be found from the descriptions on the notes. For example a spike in the east root of a 20 inch Oak 25 feet northeast of station 45 ought to be good for forty years if the tree is not cut down. If it is the old stump might be found and the nail dug out. Again a benchmark can be some solid part of a bridge or culvert or abutment and this can perhaps be found. We must be sure,however, that the bridge has not been repaired and our benchmark moved up or down. For this reason it is much better if we can find two or more benchmarks and level from one to the other and see if it checks with the former survey. If only one old bench is found it should be a reliable one if we are going to base "original specifications" on it. The only old one found on the Dausman in the ~~1st~~ last cleanout was on an old windmill.

Good level notes should not be too brief. Some of those of the past merely say for a bench "Elm" or"small Oak". From this nobody would know the point taken. A line or two of explanation would have helped a lot in these old notes. When we come to a road we should make a note as to the station such as"28+ 46 center line of Leesburg-Warsaw Road" A staking party of the future would then know that they would need 28 or 29 stakes above the road. If a ditch crosses a railroad the notes should say for instance "52+32 South Line of Nickle Plate Ry and then "52+ 53+42 North Line of Ry. This would help the map maker on his plat of the ditch and also the next staking party probably 20 years hence. The number of the culvert should also be recorded and the elevation of the top of the rail either north rail or south one. The railroad company always wants to know how much below the top of the rail the grade line is to be. When a party gets to the end of a ditch they should take a reading in the outlet and record what the ditch outlets into. If it outlets into Tippecanoe River make a note of it. If it outlets into Arm 2 of the McCarter Ditch make a note of it. There should always be a benchmark near the end of a ditch. Remember in benching a tree that an oak or hickory bench will not grow shut nearly so quick as one on an elm tree. I have seen benches on hardwood trees that had not grown over the nail head in twenty years, and the nail head of a bench is really the only essential part of it. If it has grown over the nail then we must take an ax and cut out the growth until we can put the rod on the nail head again. If the nail is rusty and thin drive a new one in to the same level. If the wood is rotten cut a new bench. If the tree is dying try to find one that may last longer. Most benches now are bases of concrete railroad iron corner posts. They are more numerous than they were twenty years ago when most corner posts were wood.

21-13

When you are going to dinner or leaving a job at night we must, of course, take a reading on something that we can be sure will be there when we come back. The top of a big stone, a gate hinge, or the top of a stake if nothing better cane be found. We may get back tomorrow and something may happen that we do not get back for two weeks. So a good solid turning point should be taken and described because a new party may take over the job. A stake may be broken off by cattle or its elevation may be changed by a pig rubbing his back against it. If such is the case and you have lost your turn you will have to go up the ditch and start off of the last BM that you established. So it is best to establish BM's not so far apart. Sometimes the levelman will turn his level over to some post desirable for a bench but find that he is below the top of it instead of above it. He does not need to be discouraged. Have the rodman hold the rod until you sight on the bottom of the rod at O. Then have him read the rod level with the top of the post. Add this reading to your Height of Instrument and you have the elevation of this for a BM and it is just as accurate as though you had been above the post and had subtracted a rod reading. Charlie Sellers once drove a nail up in the limb of a tree and then held the rod upside down for a reading and added the read to his HI and thus established a peculiar BM. If you cannot see the rod for grass or weeds and are too far away to be heard run and pull some weeds and ~~hed~~ hold them up and the rodman will then clear the way. If it is tree leaves point to a tree near you. If you want a high rod motion up, up, up and the rodman should put up the next section. If you want a channel reading in the ditch point down. If a bull is heading for you grab the instrumnt and beat it for a fence or for the other bank. The rodman will have to tke care of his own welfare for the emergency.

One of the dangers attening the work is the climbing of fences. Most of the fences now have barbed wire strung along the top. There are few rail fences and no board fences as there used to be in the 90's. We can easily concieve of how a man could be ruined by falling when straddle of a barbed wire fence. To make sure that you are going to get across alright select a good post for a crossing place. Never put much trust in the fence itself but put your weight on the post. Then hang on to the post until you are across. Take your time. If you are in charge of the instrument put it over the fence leaning it against the fence quite a distance from where you are going to cross. If you sway the fence much in crossing (and you probably will) you would throw the instrument if it were near you. There is only one or two fences that a surveyor cannot crawl over. One is a hedge fence. He will have to travel until he finds a gate. The other is a flimsy high fence such as may be put up at a chicken park. This would not hold you if you did attempt to climb it. Once in a while the job is to cross an old rickety, rotten post fence. Then you cannot find a solid post and the best you can do is to try to bend the fence over and step on the wire and trust to luck that you do not get tangled up and trip. With this kind of a job usually goes a dirty fence row which adds to the difficulty. Crossing may be impossible and you will have to travel to find a gate or perhaps a corner post. These are usually solid even if the fence has seen its best days. Do not jump from a fence. The writer once jumped from a fence onto some ice that looked solid. It was not solid and I went in to my knees and went around wet all afternoon It is best to descend slowly and test your footing even though the place looks like solid ground. A sprained ankle may come from jumping from a fence.

Ora Clemmer was out viewing a ditch once and the owner of the land he was on came up to him. They began talking and the owner found out what Clemmer was doing. The owner then said, "I have no land that sheds into this ditch. The water from my farm all goes north into the other ditch." Clemmer then replied, "Well I am going to view the land for that ditch tomorrow so I will just take your whole farm on that ditch and it is a more expensive ditch that the one I am viewing now". Clemmer was clerk on a viewing gang once. His job was to plat the land and mark out the wet and shed. He made a notation on one piece "P.D.Q." and the other viewers asked him what that meant. He said that means "pretty damned wet". Wet land is always taken in at a higher rate than shed land. Clemmer left the county about 1928 and went to California and became an electrician. It is said that he became overheated in a garret and this caused his death. A good many of the helpers have passed on. Paul Summy's funeral was held on December 7, 1941 the day the Japs bombed Pearl Harbor. George McCarter died from the results of an automobile accident. He was driving home from Columbia City one fall day during a heavy rain. His car left the road and he and others in the car were injured. He died within a few hours. This was about 1928. Miller Snyder died with a brain disease. He used to complain of having terrible headaches. He was a promising young man. Harold Chepler died from the effects of smoke at a fire in East Warsaw. He was a good helper. Hiram E. Smith died on Friday April 26, 1940. He had been in the office since 1914. Others still living who have helped are Joe Lessig, Paul Richer, Mr. Ladd, Francis Bowser, Ralph Sellers, Joe Rovenstein. *Solon Bowles, Paul Bright Hal Bowman, Hobart Summy and Earl Summy. Elmer Harter of Spokane and Ed Poulson years ago used to work in the surveyor's office. The late Cheter Garner was one of McCarter's helpers. *D 1956

Lake Plats have always been an interesting feature of the work around the office. The finest plat perhaps that was ever turned out was one for Eli Lilly on Tippecanoe Lake. The cost of the work run aver five hundred dollars. "Shadey" Helms was in charge of the work. Lake Plats were few and far between until within recent years. The coming of the Interurban Railways about 1900-10 made it possible for people living away from here to have a cottage at the lake. Many people would get off for instance at Leesburg and have a liveryman take them out to one of the nearby lakes. Cripplegates is one of the older plats. It was laid out by some engineer from Marion. The work was slipshod and nobody has ever been able to make the ground fit the plat as recorded. They perhaps thought that the lots will never become very valuable and therefor what's the difference. About 1904 The Highlands was laid out on Little Chapman's Lake by MacDonald and MacCarter. Cedar Point seems to have been one of the older plats on Wawasee Lake. Now this lake is about surrounded with plats of which Natti Crow Beach, Ogden Island, South Park, Vawter's Park, Oakwood Park, Wright and Moore's Plat and Buttermilk Point are a few. In platting lots iron stakes should be set at many points on the plat. It would not hurt, of course, to put iron pipes at all lot corners. If iron markers are at all places where the direction of front and back lines change then the surveyor can usually survey a lot accurately, that is mark its corners. But if there are no marker or very few to go by then the surveyor is up against a real problem. Such is the case in some parts of Lake Side Park on Pike Lake. At Natti Crow Beach on the east end of Wawasee Lake every house is setting straddle of a lot line. They tried to abandon the old plat and make it fit present conditions but one woman would not sign. To change a plat every proprietor must be in favor of it.

21-77

Good land has become so scarce around Wawasee Lake that they have begun to fill in the marshes. They do this by dredging out canals and throwing the dirt on either side to make the lots. There is great possibilities around this lake if this plan works. The beautiful Japanese Gardens made by Mr. Long, the Nolsum bread man, were made artificially. He took a cattail swamp and transformed it into a beautiful spot which he keeps in excellent condition. There are many beautiful homes around Wawasee Lake owned mostly by people who live at Chicago, Fort Wayne or Indianapolis. With good roads and automobiles they can spend every week end ~~th~~ at the lake and be back in time for work on Monday. This was largely the purpose in building Road 13 from Indianapolis to the lake. One of the prettiest places around the lake is Pickwick Park which was started years ago by the Coppesses and Cooks of Nappanee and the Miles and Egberts of Milford. This is just east of the Japanese Gardens. Kale Island joins onto this Pickwick Park on the west. It was named so after Kale Oram, uncle of George Oram of Warsaw. Kale Oram lived on an island at this place fifty years ago. The Crows are an old family around Wawasee Lake. Mr. Crow owned a great deal of land towards the east end of the lake. The Vawters, the Moores, and the Hausers are old families around this lake which years ago was known as Turkey Lake and also as Nine-Mile Lake. A map of this lake for 1866 shows two islands in Syracuse Lake known as Buck Islands, and two over in the big lake known as Ogden Islands. In 1866 D. Gans owned what is now Highland View Gardens just east of Vawter's Park and here was a sawmill. The map for 1866 shows no lake plats. The biggest landowne in the township was S. Rittenhouse who owned most of sections 1 & 2.

21-78

In surveying it is not wise to disregard old boundaries and make a change. Most judges will hold to the old fence even though it may not measure out just right. A boundary that has gone undisputed for 20 years holds whether it is right or wrong. The quarter posts that were set by the government surveyors in 1834-6 must not be changed even though they may not check. Every section has eight points which these surveyors established, four corner and four quarter posts, and these must not be changed. Half section lines connect the quarter posts. Where they intersect is the center of the section. Indian Reservations were set aside in the Treaty of 1832 before the land had been surveyed. Then when these surveyors came to an Indian line they had to quit and skip the reservation. This makes it rather bad for these reservations never fit into the sections. Some years after 1836 and after the Indians had been removed to Kansas the government surveyors came back and subdivided these reservations. This gave rise to irregular pieces of ground known as Lots. These reserve lines are in some casesthe boundary of present day farms. In this county all of the reserves were along the river except the Flatbelly which was up east of Tawasee Lake. We also find lots where sections are partly covered by a lake. It is a general law that nobody really owns any water. If a person owns all the ground around a small lake he might be said to own the lake but someone could light on it in an airplane and probably fish there legally. Nobody owns between the water and the old government meander lines which are on record. There is much that could be written about the surveyor's office and the laws of realestate but we will reserve this until another time. Suffice it to say that land has figured more in American History than any other entity and has caused wars and much emigration.

Just what will become of the Surveyor's Office in the future is hard to say. It seems that there will no need of a surveyor in road work since the County builds all roads and specifications are not needed. The State has ruled that if a surveyor goes out on private work he must ~~re~~ turn the money into the County. The result is that the surveyor takes on all private work or farms it out to some local engineer. About all there is left of the office is the ditch work and there is a movement on foot to handle open ditches a good bit as road work. If so the county road men could take over ditches. If he does not the surveyor would virtually become a drainage commissioner. It might be that the office could be done away with and the records kept by the recorder. If any public work should come up the Board of Commissioners could appoint any competent engineer to superintend the work. The office does not pay enough in this county (~~$1800~~) ~~per annum salary~~ to attract people with a college education. Cleanouts could be accomplished without any surveyor's cuts if the dredger will start at the outlet and carry water to a certain depth. This would keep him low enough. If he should go too deep in an open ditch it would not be serious for the water will eventually smooth up the bottom to a even grade. So far as tile jobs are concerned it is always safest to have the line surveyed, a profile made, and cuts given at each stake. Many jobs of tile have been put in however by starting at the outlet and going by water. This method is not to be relied upon where the ditch is long and cuts through hills. What will be done in the future is a matter of debate. It appears now that land surveying is just about a lost art. When the few people in the State who are doing this have passed away this trade or profession may be on the shelf with horse shoeing, wagon making and weaving rag rugs, trades our ancestors used to know.

21-8D

CHAPMAN'S LAKE

BY

GEO. A. NYE 1942

21-81

CHAPMAN'S LAKE

Chapman's Lake was named after John Butler Chapman who was the founder of Warsaw. It is the only large lake lying wholly within Plain Township, Kosciusko County, Indiana. This lake was meandered by the Government surveyors in 1834. The area as mapped out by their meander lines is 540 acres of which 120 acres are in what we call the little lake. They did not consider it two lakes but only one lake which they called Lake William. The field notes of the meandering appear at page 238-40 of the Field Notes on file at the Surveyor's office. These field notes are a copy of the original which are on file at Indianapolis. These early surveyors worked out of Cincinnati for Micajah T. Williams, Surveyor General. Chapman's Lake has always been of interest to citizens of Warsaw beaause it is the closest large lake near the city excepting, of course, the three lakes that are right here at home. In this Chapman Lake vicinity in Section 3 there used to be some mills called Chapman's Mills. These mills stood south of the present home of Trustee Robbins along the creek known as Deed's Creek. An old map of the County as it was in 1866 which the writer possesses shows a large pond here held back by a dam. There was a flour mill here and also a sawmill. Some know the creek as the McCarter Ditch and some as the J. L. Andreas Ditch. Be this as it may the headwaters of the stream are southeast of Pierceton about two miles and over in Whitley County. A branch goes up to Chapman's Lake called Arm 2 of the McCarter Ditch which was constructed about 1900. By this ditch Chapman's Lake is connected with Little Pike Lake. The early surveyors found a natural watercourse leading out of the southwest corner of the lake but gave it no name.

21-82

Chapman's Mills a century ago were known for many miles. Some old deeds have statements in them about the road to Chapman's Mills. Mills were found then at other places near here. Daniel Pittenger had a sawmill out south of town on Walnut Creek. This was an old landmark for perhaps sixty years. At Monoquet the Scholl Brothers had mills, a sawmill, grist mill, and a tannery. Monoquet was a busy place from about 1840 to 1860. Levi Lee had a sawmill and a flour mill up the river from Monoquet about two miles. Lee was the founder of Leesburg about 1833. When Leesburg celebrated its centennial in 1933 a burr was taken out of the river at the site of Lee's old mill and placed in a monument in Leesburg with appropriate ceremonies. Enough still remains of this old mill to tell about where it used to stand. French, Willard and Barbee had mills down the river a short distance from Oswego. Crosson's Mills were at Syracuse and there were mills called Boydston's Mills at North Webster. The old map for 1866 shows many mills around over the county also many cooper shops and blacksmith's shops.

A more appropriate name for Chapman's Lake would have been Indian Lake because the map of the lake reminds one of an Indian dancing. The little lake is one of his feet. His head is Irish bay at the northeast end of the lake. The Indian, however, would be one with microcephalus which means in Psycological terms having a small head. To meander a lake was no small job especially a century ago when there was no cleared lands. It took 69 courses to encircle Chapman's Lake. They began at a post (a stake driven in the ground) on the east side of Irish Bay on the north line of Section 25 and travelled counter clockwise. Whenever a section line came to water

the surveyors made a note of the distance in chains and links that they had come from the section corner. Then they "set a post" which probably meant that they drove a stake in the ground. There were ten such points set around this lake. Then as they went around they checked into each of these points so that it is possible for anyone today to follow their notes and make a map of the lake which the writer has done. This lake is 8.13 miles around according to their meander lines. It would be a big job to compute the area of a 69-sided polygon by the double meridian distance method, however, this could be done. With an instrument called a planimeter an area of this kind can be measured much quicker than by computation and it is by such a machine that we find the area of the two lakes to be 540 acres. It is found that the waters of this lake have receded some in the last century and it was this that called for a survey of the north and east lines of the west half of Section 35 which is now in part the Osborn Farm. The question as to who owns land after the water no longer covers it is sometimes tanglesome. It would appear that all ground within the old meandered area would really belong to the United States. Pepple do, however, have what is called riperian rights to land of this kind. Judging from appearances around over the county and from the fact that the government policy (whether wise or not) has been to curtail cultivation during the present administration it would seem better to the writer to put all of our lakes back to their old level and conserve our water. If we could do this and then replace much of our timber that has been ruthlessly butchered in the last 50 years we could raise our water table in this county considerably. In my opinion it never took any managing ability on the part of any person to sell off his woods or open a gravel pit on his farm.

21-84

Chapman's Lake has been a popular place for many years for those who wanted to take a vacation. Fifty years ago companies of people would go up there and camp out in a tent. One of the first cabins was perhaps the one owned now by W. E. Rogers on Lot 25 of The Highlands. This plat on the east side of the Little Lake was laid off about 1904 by McCarter and MacDonald. It is a beautiful place with much timber around it. Since it was laid out Wilcox's laid out a plat on the northeast shore of the Big Lake. Gunter has a popular resort on the north shore called Island Park. William Gunter was one of the earliest land holders around the lake. Other oldtimers of the vicinity were Steven Marvel, John Gilliams Hand, Mr. Purkey, the Ritters, McFerrons, Cripes, Shroyers, Bowmans, W. E. Ervin, Ingles, Kirkpatricks, Stoneburners, Crists, Dunbars, Fogles, A. J. Thomas, and Jerry and Ellen O'Connell over on Irish Bay. On the Ervin farm over on the west side of the lake there used to stand an eight-sided schoolhouse called the eight square. It was really octagonal in shape. Before it was torn down about 1922 it had been used as a church. Its timbers are now in Mr. Harmon's cottage over at Island Park. One of the oldest cottages around the lake is the Rutter cottage on the south side of the big lake.

Kosciusko County has at least twenty lakes that would be considered of fair size. Wawasee Lake is the largest one in the State. On old maps it is shown as Nine Mile Lake or Turkey Lake. If we count Syracuse Lake as a part of it it really does measure about six miles from tip to tip. Winona, Tippecanoe, Chapman's, Dewart and Webster Lake are about the same size. The Kuhn system is the most interesting chain of lakes that we have. It is said that there are seven lakes in this chain. Kuhn's Landing has always been a romantic place.

21-25

There are no lakes worth the name in Scott, Jefferson, Etna, Franklin or Jackson Townships. All the lakes in the southern part of the county are pretty but they are smaller than those in the north. Yellow Creek, Beaver Dam, Silver Lake and Palestine Lake are the largest in the southern part of the county. Palestine Lake, like Webster Lake, is held up to its level by a dam. The mill site at Palestine was being used a century ago. Rock Lake is partly in this county and partly in Fulton. Robinson Lake comes into our county but most of it lies over in Whitley County. Hoffman's Lake northwest of Atwood a mile or so is a pretty lake which has had some notoriety. About 1917 the water turned red in this lake which phenomena nobody could explain. This condition was only temporary. The story has gone the rounds for years that there is a monster of some kind in this body of water. It has been seen by several local celebrities at times when the viewers were said to have been sober but nobody has ever been ableto capture the miniature leviathan. The late William Person started a summer resort on the west shore of this lake about 25 years ago. Harley Person is now the manager.

Geologically speaking our lakes are all kettle hole lakes. A glacier is said to have covered this part of the State some ten thousand years ago. It reached down about to what is now Brown and Bartholomew counties. Great blocks of ice became embedded in the ground and when the glacier melted these formed our lakes. Our gravel is found in the old glacier moraines. We can see that in many cases our lakes a thousand years ago were much larger than now. This is particularly true of Wawasee and Chapman's Lake. Lakes are temporary features of Nature and could we return to Warsaw in 20000 years we would find only holes where our lakes used to be.

21-86

Frank Breading used to own or lease a cottage up on the east side of Irish Bay and Charlie Nye would go up there for a week in August. Quit a group of people would go along including Tilly Cook, Hannah Levy, Edith Beroth, Miss Morris, Wallace Bash, Al Bowman, Frank Gilworth, Howard Finley and others. Charlie was not so good at fishing but he could then buy plenty of fish from Mr. Jim Poulson who was one of the oldtimers around the lake. Poulson lived in a cottage on the east side of the Big Lake. Ed Nye, John Gibson and some others were out fishing one night and got a big gar fish. They took it over to the cottage and laid it across the threshold of the front door and then got Charlie out bed. The joke was to get him to step on the big slimey fish. This was ten years or so before automobiles came into use so the trip to the lake was made in a two seated surrey hired from some livery barn. The driver then took the horses back to town.

The first trip I ever made to any lake away from home was with the Charlie Palmer family to Rutter's cottage about 1901-2. This cottage was west of the Crist farm on the south side of the big lake. West of it was an old log cabin owned by the Crist's. With Ed Nye and Phil Brown and their families I went one week end to this old cabin. We arrived after the stores closed about midnight Saturday night. The men of the party went out on the lake and brought in about a bushel of fish. I had the job of lashing the water so that the fish would run toward the nets. The women got up and there in the wee small hours of Sunday morning we had a fish supper topped off with several bottles of Centlivre. The old cabin is now about ready to fall down and is no longer used.

21-87

Every lake in the county has no doubt been the scene of some accident. Wallace Bash drowned in Chapman's Lake one night about 1909. He drowned in shallow water for he did not know how to swim. Mr. Hale drowned in the lake one night about 15 years ago. Center Lake at Warsaw was the scene of the drowning of George Haymond back in the 70's. In 1901 Claude Bradway drowned when he and some other young men took a sailboat out on the lake. On Eagle Lake (now Winona) the Yarnell girls were out one summer day in a sailboat and it capsized. The Yarnell girl was drowned. The Yarnell family had a cottage over on the west shore now called Yarnell's Point and the death of this girl was a very sad blow to the vicinity for she was very popular. The Yarnells were a prominent family from Fort Wayne. One winter the Deerwester boy went thru the ice on Eagle Lake and was drowned. Deerwesters lived in the small house now on the hill southwest of the Gatke Plant south of the tracks. Were all the deaths listed, the cause of which was drowning in some of the lakes of this county, there would perhaps be a hundred or more. Sailboats are dangerous if the wind raises even if they are in charge of an expert. The waves on our lakes get high. James Vinton Godman and I were fishing on the east side of Center Lake once and he rowed back in a storm. There was plenty of chance to upset had he not been an expert on the ~~ores~~- oars. Godman loved the water. He operated an ice cream parlor at the foot of Buffalo Street called the roof garden. It was up high over the factory. He also built a large barge on which parties could launch out into the lake and dance. A pier about 150 feet long connected the roof garden to Buffalo Street. This ground, then a cattail swamp is now part of the city park

21-88

I have the old assessment rolls for the county in 1836. G. W. A. Royse took the eastern half of the county. The names of Kirkpatricts and Ervins appear in these lists as living in the vicinity of Lake William. In the rolls for 1838 which dese cribes the lands we find living in the Chapman Lake vicinity Alexander Cowen and William Cowen, James Gunter, William C. Johnson, Thos. J. Kirkpatrick, Henry and Levi Lee, all living north and northwest of the lake. Then there were William Ervin, Richard Mason, listed as living west of the lake, then there was Elijah and Richard Gawthrope, Valentine Harlin, John J. Tromble, shown as living southwest of the lake. So we see that 104 years ago population in that vicinity was quite thin. In the lists for 1840 appear the names of Demster and Ross Beatty, Benjamin Bennet, William Irwin, Thomas Kirkpatrick, James Gunter, George Funk, Jacob Kirkendall, Jacob Blocker, John B. Chapman, Abraham Connett, as residents of this vicinity or at least land owners. It is interesting in passing to notice the names of people who then resided in or near Leesburg. They are David Rippey, James Mors, Michael Horan, William Eskew, Metcalf Beck, Johnathan Eskew, William Parks, Dominic Rousseau, Harrison Pool, P. G. Smith, Jonas Hacker, Abram Buckley, James H. Harris, Robert Blackmore, Christopher Lightfoot, John Ferguson, Jonathan Moon, Edward Archibald, John & William Blain, Joseph Blue, John Shelly, James Blain, Robert Blain, James Harper, Joseph Horner, N. A. Chamberlain, Thomas Hunt, William Shelly, Joseph Taylor and others. Leesburg 102 years ago was the only prominent town in the new County and bid fair to become the county seat. Armstrong's History of Leesburg and Plain Township has much to say of some of these names mentioned above.

Victoria Moon was a daughter of Metcalf Reed.

She was named for Queen Victoria

She was a leader in the Christian church for a long time.

Lived in big stone house built in 1851 where Murphey Hosp. is now.

This church has had some rough periods. Mayor Victoria was the cause of some of them. Church built in 1889.

21-89

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CHRISTIAN CHURCH

WARSAW, INDIANA

By Victoria Moon

aged Ca 70.

We have been requested to write what may be termed, A Historical Sketch of The Christian Church in Warsaw, and we are glad that it is so designated, for only some of the most important events have been noted, and these have been especially for the writer's gratification, not for publicity.

For a number of years prior to 1865 Elder John Gordon, associated with a few other faithful disciples, met together each Lord's day to commemorate the death of Christ and to offer their petitions to Jehovah, that His Church might be established here. In March 1865, through the efforts of the Missionary Society, Robert Howe, Secretary of the Society, and N. M. Lord, were sent to hold a series of meetings in this place. These meetings continued two weeks and resulted in gathering together about thirty members. Then with the aid of Brother McAlveine an organization was effected. The Church then employed Brother J. B. Marshall, who began his pastoral duties May 1st, 1865.

The next consideration was to provide a place of worship. A lot 305 O. P. near the present location of church was purchased from Elder Gordon for the sum of five hundred dollars and for four hundred more a small church building

Old Church was 2 lots north of present Church.

Built Co 1851 by Presbyterians
Sat at SE Cor Market + Lake

formerly owned by the Presbyterians was obtained. ^At an expense of one hundred and fifty dollars the house was moved on the lot and put in good repair, 1865 making a neat and comfortable home. During Brother Marshall's stay of about two years, there were quite a number of accessions to the membership for he was a good teacher of the word, but did not interest himself in bible schools so we were minus that feature of education. In February 1871, with Brother E. V. Peck as Superintendent and myself as Secretary, with nine pupils, the Bible School began a course of usefulness which it has steadily maintained to the present time. Brother W. J. Winfield succeeded Brother Marshall. During his stay of two years the Church suffered much loss by death and removal of members to other localities. (I married and moved to Milford. Bro. Winfield performed the ceremony). Brother M. M. Gleason next filled the pulpit and the need of a revival was apparent. The services of Brethren N. J. and Wm. Alyesworth were secured and eleven were added to the membership and the Church greatly strengthened. Brother W. R. Lowe was next called to Warsaw and began his ministry in October, 1875, remaining a term of four years. In the spring of '76 he conducted a series of meetings in the country near Warsaw, during which nineteen members were added to the Church. Immediately following was a meeting led by the great evangelist, Knowles Shaw, whose preaching and singing aroused great religious fervor among the people. Thirty more members were received and the Church greatly encouraged. Brother H. A. Palister next accepted the charge and remained

two years during which time he did very efficient work. During his stay Brother L. L. Carpenter held a meeting of two weeks. It was in October, a busy time, consequently was very poorly attended, sometimes only twelve or fourteen would be present and not a single confession was made, but the preaching of the word made this meeting one of the most profitable to members of any as yet had been held.

Brethren J. S. Roberts and Paph Julian were each here for a brief time, both having to resign on account of failing health. The former preached but little after leaving here and was soon called to his home across the dark river. In the summer of 1887 Brother C. W. Granger, with his estimable wife began his ministry here and it is to his unbounded zeal, untiring efforts and incessant labor that we owe the erection of this church edifice, which is now our home. Like many other preachers Brother Granger imagined after the Church building was completed, his mission here was ended and so resigned, much to the regret of the membership and many others as well. It was during his pastorate that Brother J. H. O. Smith conducted a series of meetings. They were held at the Opera House in the month of May and the average attendance during the five weeks meeting was the largest of any yet recorded in the City. Seventy-two were added to the Church membership.

March 20th, 1888 the Warsaw Auxiliary to the Christian Women's Board of Missions was organized with the following officers:

Victoria B Moon President

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Sarah Chapman	Vice President
Mattie Secrist	2nd Vice President
Ollie McAlpine	Recording Secretary
Ida Weaver	Corresponding Secretary
Vie Granger	Treasurer

This Society has kept alive all these years and is at present in a prosperous condition. Mrs. Nancy Pierce is President at this date, January, 1922.

This year of 1888 George W. Chapman, C. W. Granger and V. B. Moon devised constitution and By-laws for Young Peoples' Society giving it the name of Christian Builders. At this time our services were held in Jaques Hall. The meetings were so largely attended by the young people that we older ones were requested to remain at home so as not to crowd out the ones we were anxious to train for the Church. The Society was known as "The Christian Builders" until Brother Martin came when he advised the name of Christian Endeavor in order that we might have the benefit of the literature of this Society, which began its work in the State of Maine about the time that our Society was organized. The Junior Society was of later date. It has been at times prosperous, then again very weak. Sister Rose, however, brought it into usefulness and it is now in good condition.

February 14th, 1890 the Tryphena Society was organized, the object of which was to aid the Pastor in teaching, in visiting the sick, calling on strangers, welcoming guests at the Church services, in brief to be co-laborers with him as Tryhpena and Tryphosa were co-laborers with Paul in the Lord's work. It still has its regular meetings and is doing much good.

This Church like all other religious organizations has always depended largely on the women financially as well as in other ways, hence from the first we have been banded together under one name or another for the purpose of helping in this direction. For a long time we were a mite society meeting every week, contributing our mite and having a fine time socially, for we met in the evening and the men attended joining with us in charades and various games of amusement. We seldom had refreshments on these occasions so it was not burdensome to entertain. About the year 1875 we organized a Church Fund Society, the main object of which was to accumulate funds for the erection of a church building. We retained this name until the first pastorate of Brother J. O. Rose when the Society was reorganized and the name changed to The Church Aid Society. The name is still retained, implying that men as well as women may have part in the work which now includes all that is considered a benefit to the church. Just recently the men gave a Church supper in the new basement, commenced serving same at five o'clock P. M. and continued until two o'clock the next day. (I only mention this that you may know of their perseverance when they do undertake anything of this nature). At present

Bertha Brown is President
Belva Taylor is Secretary and
Hedora Banta is Treasurer.

The Society is one of the prominent features of the Church.

In May 1889 following Brother Granger, A. Martin held a four weeks meeting with twenty valuable accessions, mostly

young people. He remained eight months and was succeeded by W. D. Starr and family who lighted the way for nearly five years. Aside from meetings conducted by himself J. B. Meyers of Kansas City, held a meeting of five weeks resulting in thirty additions to membership. E. C. Tilburn was next engaged and remained two years and quite a number of people united temporarily with the congregation. Next George E. Platt filled the pulpit for one year. There were two added, during the year, to the membership. G. W. Henry was next called and remained four years giving perfect satisfaction in every department of the church work. During his pastorate Brother Bower assisted in a series of meetings which were very helpful. When Brother Henry left, misfortune seemed to be curs in the way of retaining a pastor. M. M. Eaton came and stayed six months. J. C. Rose remained one year, doing great good. E. C. Tilburn succeeded him remaining about one year. M. G. Long was with us thirteen months. J. A. Beaton two years and six months. He did much to build up the Bible school and was in every way an efficient Pastor. A. F. Ainsworth was engaged one year with privilege of lengthy vacation. His was the only pastorate in history of the Church without a single confession or accession to membership or a series of protracted meetings held, either here or any place else in County. One acquainted with Church work will at once conceive the condition of affairs. After much earnest entreaty on the part of some of us Brother and Sister J. C. Rose, consented to return to Warsaw and again take up the work remaining with us two years and ten weeks, when

after constant inportuning by old friends from Angola they were persuaded to locate there, where Brother Rose is still successfully filling the Bible Chair as they call educating young men for the ministry.

Brother Merritt Owen is minister Number 21 who has since its organization been called to the Warsaw Church. We trust that they may remain with us a long period of time.

I have now given a brief sketch of the organization of the Church proper and its various departments, Bible School, Christian Endeavor, Junior Endeavor, Church Aid, Missionary and Tryphena Societies with names of ministers and length of time serving, names of evangelists with result of labor, etc. I might at this time mention some of the Bible School Superintendents (as they surely stand next in importance to the minister). The following have served in this office; E. V. Peck, Hudson Beck, Leolin Moon, J. R. Weisse, J. L. Weaver, Morgan Manly, M. H. Summy and Austin Eicholtz. The Office of these we are glad to note has not been subject to such frequent change as the ministers.

During the remainder of time allowed me I will direct attention to the unsolved problem of Church Finance. At the time we decided to build "The Church Fund Society" had on hand five hundred dollars which was really the nucleus of the project. A building committee was appointed and subscription papers stating the object in view for securing this money were circulated and the names of many persons pledging large sums were obtained, but without any definite time to pay or any security for the amount pledged. After numerous archi-

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tects had been consulted both at home and abroad the plan of building was submitted to the committee which was composed of these Brethren; E. J. McAlpine, J. M. Leamon, E. F. Moon and S. D. Anglin. The cost estimated approximately at $[illegible]. On being approved by the Official Board the building was begun and while many good pledges were made and paid, when the house was completed there was a large amount of money yet needed, so a loan was absolutely necessary. This was obtained from a foreign company, the interest on same to be paid semi-annually. The Company was willing to receive payments on principal at any interest paying date.

The Church was dedicated on Sunday December 1st, 1889, services as follows: Invocation, Rev. J. F. Keesey, Minister of United Brethren Church; Scripture reading and prayer, Rev. Carey E. Morgan, Wabash, Indiana; Dedicatory Sermon, Bro. E. W. Darst, Boston, Mass.; Dedicatory prayer, C. W. Granger; Committee on Music, Jennie E. Moon, Ida N. Moon, J. R. Weisse, C. A. Lamar and Miss Dollie Reed; Committee on reception, Brethren, George W. Chapman, J. M. Leamon, L. M. Ayers, C. P. Jaques, E. F. Moon, E. J. McAlpine, and J. R. Weisse; Committee on Invitation; A. F. Leamon, George W. Chapman, Victoria B. Moon, E. V. Peck, Barbary E. Brown, C. W. Granger, Lucretia J. Jaques, Ollie S. McAlpine, J. W. Davis, S. D. Anglin, C. A. Lamar, Albion Beck, J. R. Weisse, and E. F. Moon.

For a time all went well in our new home but we had severe losses to membership by removal and death and we soon found that it was about all we could do to keep up current

expenses, although during the stay of Brother Starr we built the sidewalk and repaired parsonage. While he was here we also made an investment in a loan association which failed and through this the Church lost several hundred dollars. During Brother Hemry's stay new carpet was purchased and the temporary wooden steps were removed and the present stone ones placed in their stead at a cost of sixty-five dollars, the gift of one member. During the second pastorate of E. O. Tilburn the Church was frescoed at a cost of about $200.00, which was paid. The small red chairs were also bought and paid for, the Piano purchased but only a small payment made on it by "The Christian Endeavor" so that when Brother M. G. Long was called there was a debt of fourteen hundred dollars yet on Church building and about two hundred on Piano, besides current expenses amounting to about seventy-five dollars. In the early autumn at a regular meeting of the Official Board of Church a motion was made and carried that the parsonage and ground on which it stands should be sold and proceeds used towards liquidating Church debt. The price for same was fixed at nine hundred dollars. March 6th, 1906, a customer was found willing to pay one thousand dollars cash. The offer was at once accepted, sale effected and deed made out and signed by Trustees of Church at that time, which were: S. D. Anglin, M. H. Summy and Barbary E. Brown. The reducing of the debt at such a rate inspired the members to still greater efforts so with the assistance of their faithful and efficient Pastor a crusade to raise the remainder of funds sufficient to liquidate entire amount yet due was

begun. The Church Aid gave one hundred dollars and remaining amount necessary to settle all claims was by the membership provided. On April 28th, 1906, the following notice appeared in the Daily Times for Sunday Service:

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Northwest corner of Lake and Main Streets, Rev. M. G. Long, Pastor. Preaching morning and evening at 10:30 A.M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. ; Junior Endeavor at 2:0 P. M.; Senior Endeavor at 6:00P. M.; Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

The people of Warsaw are invited to attend the "Jubilee Service" tomorrow at the Christian Church. It will be a great day among the membership of the denomination, as a number of former pastors will participate in the services. The Church is now out of debt and the burning of the mortgage will be a feature of the afternoon service. The program follows:

MORNING

Bible School----------9:30 A. M.
Public Worship----------10:30 A. M.

Voluntary

Holy, Holy, Holy.
Lord's Prayer
Hymn No. 244.
Scripture Lesson.
Anthem---He Leadeth Me.

Prayer
Hymn No. 207.

Communion Service----J. O. Rose.

Offertory.
Solo---The Lord is My Light----------Alliston
Miss Bessie May.

Sermon
C. W. Granger

Hymn of Invitation No. 206
Benediction

AFTERNOON---------2:30 P. M.

Voluntary.
Coronation.
Invocation.
Hymn Number 71.
Scripture Lesson
Prayer.

Anthem--Sing--Praises.

A Message to the Church----All the ministers invited to speak.

Song Number 95.
Burning of the Mortgage.
W. D. Starr and M. H. Summy.
Doxology.
Anthem----Oh, That Men Would Praise the Lord.
Invitation
Hymn Number 204

Benediction.

EVENING

Y. P. S. C. E. Meeting-----6:30 P. M.
Leader--Miss Hattie Reed.
A. C. E. Message to the Society from the Visitors.

Public Worship--7:30.
Voluntary.
Gospel Song Service---A large chorus of young people directed by Miss Bessie May will lead this service.

Scripture Lesson and Prayer

Anthem--There Arose a Great Storm.

Offertory.

Solo----------Fear Not, O Isreal--Dudley Burck
Miss Bessie May.

Sermon-----W. D. Starr.

Hymn of Invitation No. 210.
Benediction----C. W. Granger.

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DAY OF JUBILATION

Warsaw People Rejoice With Christian Congregation now free of Debt.

Church Mortgage is Burned

Impressive Services in Morning, Afternoon and Evening, With Three Former Pastors Participating.

Sunday the Christian Church was filled with a large audience of rejoicing people. The day marked the close and climax of sixteen years' planning, praying and working on the part of the ministers and congregation.

Only a few of those present have been in the struggle during all these years. Others have entered into the conflict in recent years, but all contributed their part to the work. Many noble souls have been called to their reward ere the long looked for day came; but while resting from their labors their works follow them.

The morning service was a spiritual uplift. Rev. J. O. Rose, of Indianapolis, a former pastor, gave an interesting and inspiring address on the observance of the "Lord's Supper". Rev. C. W. Granger, of Noblesville, who was minister when the house of worship was erected gave a few remarks on the struggle of former years and then preached a good sermon on the subject "What is Truth?"

The afternoon service was one that will long be remembered. Rev. W. D. Starr, of Indianapolis, gave a short talk on the "Merchantman Seeking Goodly Pearls." Revs. G. C. Carpenter, of the Brethren Church and E. H. Montgomery, of the Presbyterian Church, came to rejoice with the Church on her success and offered their congratulations. Then while

the congregation sang "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow," W. D. Starr struck a match and soon the original mortgage of $4,000was consumed to ashes.

The evening service was a fit climax to the day. Rev. W. D. Starr preached an excellent sermon on "The Marriage of the King's Son." Rev. J. O. Rose then gave a fine address on "State Missions," showing that it was the duty to take up the work of saving our state for Christ. The work of the Church is not now done, but being free from debt the congregation is in a better condition to heed the marching order of the King. Rev. C. W. Granger then gave a few closing remarks in a tender way that touched the hearts of his old friends. After singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," the congregation was dismissed.

In every way the day was a grand success. The presence of some of the former ministers and Mrs. Granger, who is loved by all who know her, was an inspiration to the Church. One of the remarkable features of the day was the inspiring singing by the large chorus. The solos of the leader, Miss Bessie May, and the anthems of the chorus were well rendered and lifted the vision of the audience to higher and better things. The day of jubilee marks a new day for the Church. Freedom from debt increases the responsibility to do more and better work for the City of Warsaw, Indiana, America, and the World. There is no feeling on the part of the members to do less work or that any have done more than their share. With freedom from past obligations, with a deep sense of the greatness of the work and a larger vision of the mission of

the Church, the minister, Rev. M. G. Long, with the congregation enter the future full of hope.

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Brother Long remained in Warsaw until the following Autumn, but receiving a call to Harrison, Ohio, he thought best to accept and left much to the regret of his congregation here.

J. A. Beaton, his successor, found the Church in good condition and everything went smoothly until his health failing, he too had to resign, leaving the Church without a shepherd until A. F. Ainsworth supplied the pulpit. As before stated, the Church was in a weakened condition when he came and during his stay of one year there was not a single accession to the membership. Brother J. O. Rose then came to our aid and during his stay three series of protracted meetings have been held at the Warsaw Church resulting in about one hundred and twenty accessions to the Church. He also held one meeting of two weeks at Palestine and was instrumental in having a meeting at Etna Green which resulted in much good.

In a material way a number of improvements have been made and paid for during the stay of the Roses, new carpet, choir-loft, song books and other items of worth have through their leadership been acquired. Merrit Owen was the choice of the congregation to take the place of Brother Rose and began the work here January 14th, 1913. While the basement of the Church was commenced there was much to be done ere it could be used to advantage and so there was plenty to occupy

both Pastor and congregation for the first year or two, after which the general interest seemed to lessen and Bro. Owen thought best to have a series of meetings. Rev. Shearer of Angola was secured and in the Autumn a three weeks' meeting was held with no visible gain, but rather the reverse. Then later with some dissatisfaction among members, The Campbell Campaigners were engaged and held a series of meetings lasting about four weeks during which some children from the Bible School were received as members, but no adults to strengthen the working force were gained. The plan of giving sixty days notice of dissatisfaction on either side was to be employed when a change was thought desirable and Brother Owen was by the Elders given this notice. He then stated publicly that his work would close with the Warsaw Church at the specified time, and all went well until it seemed to occur to him that he might better remain until the following April when school would be out. Then dissatisfaction was manifested on the part of a majority of the members and those wanting him to remain did all they could to increase the feeling which retarded the progress and came very nearly dividing the Church. He remained, however, until April when with his family he removed from Warsaw. Those of the congregation who remained then employed Preacher Lyon from Winona to fill the Pulpit until August when they obtained W. R. Burton. He with wife and little son remained about ten months when his health failed and he was obliged to seek other employment. He was a good preacher and a fine singer. This was his last charge for in a few months after leaving here he was called to his Heavenly

Home. A meeting of the congregation was called a few weeks after Bro. Burton went away at which time Brother Cauble was present and advised the services of one of our district evangelists, the same meeting the approval of a majority present. Bro. S. R. Hawkins was sent and remained about one year as pastor of Church. He was succeeded by R. H. Jones who had just closed a ministry of three years at Kokomo, Indiana. He remained for one year, when he resigned and took a charge at Pontiac, Michigan. Previous to his resignation, however, Victor W. Dorris was called to hold a series of meetings which resulted in about twenty additions to membership. J. W. Keefer succeeded R. H. Jones, filling the place very satisfactorily until J. D. Hull was called to accept the pastorate May 1st, 1920.

The Church in Warsaw as in every locality has had its seasons of prosperity and its times of depression. It has had opposition sufficient to cause an earnest and constant contending for the Faith, adversity and misfortune enough to avert undue pride and ambition, but abundant blessings to cause us to be thankful, cheerful and hopeful for the future. In which spirit we trust we may ever remain so when the summons comes for us to leave the things of this world we may, as did the Apostle of old say:

"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the Faith:

"Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that

love his appearing."

--2nd Timothy; 4: 7, 8.

EVANGELISTS WHO HAVE CONDUCTED MEETINGS FOR WARSAW CONGREGATION.

J. J. Alyesworth
William Alyesworth
Knowles Shaw.
L. L. Carpenter.
J. H. O. Smith.
Victor W. Dorris.
E. W. Bowers.
J. V. Coombs.
J. McCormick.
Wilhite and Shaul.
S. R. Hawkins.

MINISTERS.

No.		
1	J. B. Marshall	2 years.
2	W. J. Winfield	2 years.
3	M. M. Gleason	3 years.
4	W. R. Lowe	4 years.
5	H. A. Palister	2 years.
6	J. S. Roberts	3 months.
7	Paph Julian	1 year.
8	C. W. Granger	2 years.
9	A. Martin	8 months.
10	W. D. Starr	5 years.
11	E. O. Tilburn	2 years.
12	George E. Platt	1 year.
13	George W. Hemry	4 years.
14	M. M. Eaton	6 months.
15	J. O. Rose	1 year.
16	E. O. Tilburn	11 months.
17	M. G. Long	13 months.
18	J. A. Beaton	2½ years.
19	A. F. Ainsworth	1 year.
20	J. O. Rose	2 years, 2 months.
21	Merritt Owen	3 years, 2 months.
22	W. R. Burton	10 months.
23	S. R. Hawkins	1 year.
24	R. H. Jones	1 year.

J. W. Keefer supplied pulpit frequently when no regular Pastor was employed.

ADDENDUM

Printed in 1879 from information furnished by A. F. Leamon, Superintendent of Sunday School.

--oooOooo--

In 1849, Elder John Gordon moved from the Church at Jelloway, Knox C., Ohio, to Warsaw, and being desirous of forming a church he induced Isaac Butler, living in Marshall County, to come and preach in Warsaw. He continued to preach at intervals for a year or more, and, in 1851, organized a church with eleven members. John Gordon was selected as Elder, and continued in that office until his death, September 17, 1877. Often when none but his family were present, Elder Gordon would break the loaf in commemoration of the Savior's death. The meetings being held at Edler Gordon's house, were kept up regularly until 1865. The Church solicited the Christian Missionary Board to assist them and Elder Robert Howe, Secretary of the Indiana Christian Missionary Society, and M. N. Lord of LaPorte, were sent, and held a series of meetings, and many were gathered into the fold.

In the spring of 1865, Elders M. N. Lord and William McElvaine organized a Church, when John Gordon and Noah Watts were selected as Elders, Jacob Nye and H. B. Stanley, as Deacons. J. B. Marshall was chosen Pastor and began his ministry May 1, 1865. In the early part of this year, the society purchased a house of William Cosgrove, formerly owned by the Presbyterians, for which they paid $400. They also purchased a lot (No. 305, original plat, City of Warsaw)

of John Gordon, at $500, and then moved the house at an expense of $250 and have continued to occupy it.

In December of this year, Elder Noah Watts died, in the triumph of a living faith. Subsequently, A. F. Leamon was chosen as Elder to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Elder Noah Watts. Elder Marshall continued with the Church as its Pastor until May, 1867. During his ministry, 72 were added to the Church membership.

In October, 1867, the Church called Elder W. S. Windfield, who preached for them one year; and October 31, 1868, Elder A. F. Leamon was set apart for the ministry. The brotherhood accepted him as their Pastor.

In 1870 the Church again employed J. B. Marshall, who labored with them one year. In April, 1870, the Church selected and set apart E. V. Peck and Hudson Beck as Elders, and Ephraim Reynolds and Isaac Barr as Deacons. During 1871 and 1872 they had no regular preaching. In 1873 the Church called Elder M. M. Gleason to preach for them, and he served until June, 1875; during his ministry 44 were added to the fold. In October, 1875, Elder W. R. Lowe was called to the pastorate, and has served the Church ever since; during his time, 125 have been added to the Church. Since 1865 the following Elders have assisted the Pastors of this Church in protracted meetings; Robert Howe, W. McElvaine, M. N. Lord, W. J. Howe, J. N. Aylesworth, W. P. Aylesworth, and Knowles Shaw. Since 1865 there have been 293 added to the Church, 85 dismissed by letter, 18 deceased and 46 expelled and left without letter. The present membership is 144.

21-48a

The present officers of the Church are: E. V. Peck, Elder; John R. Weiss and Joseph Mort, Deacons; and A. F. Leamon, Clerk.

The Sunday school has an average attendance of 78. A. F. Leamon, Superintendent; Nanie Peck, Assistant.

By Egan 21-99

Rev. _____ Millican was minister at the Chrishtian Church for several years and left here for Illinois in March 1934. He was a very good man who had several daughters in high school, Reba and Paula were two of them. The Church, however, has not grown much in the last ten years. No church in town has for that matter. Rev. Millican was to see Charlie Kleckner several times before he died. Mr. Kleckner died in February, 1933 the funeral being held on St. Valentine's day. He died at 415 West Porter Street. After Millican went away the congregation had Arthur W. Konold of Winona Lake to take charge of the ministry there. Konold is also manager of the Schools for adults around over the county under the Franklin D. Roosevelt New Deal administration. The church building itself is in need of repair the tower especially needing attention. Marvin Hankins, who was one of the leaders in this church, died this last summer of 1934. This summer of 1934 was a very hot dry summer. When Victoria Moon was living my father used to have some interest in the Christian Church and sent us kids to Sunday school there. I remember of loafing some around the old flour mill to the south of the church. I was baptised in this church in 1907 under Rev. Beaton who was a fine man. My connection with the church at that time was through the Lloyd family who attended there. Some of the prominent members then were Moses Stoner, Ed Lloyd, the Reed family, George Dresser and wife, Mrs. Chas. Moon, Mr. Eicholtz, Mrs Wallace and many others whose names I have forgotten. A building used to stand west of this church which was the parsonage but this was moved to the northwest corner of Buffalo and ~~South~~ Prairie Streets and Mose Stoner lived there for a long time until his death some years ago. The Christian Church people are very kind and deserve the help of the community.

Christian Church

new organ winter of 40-41

Mr & Mrs Hays Ministers

Don Dudley nephew.

Church covered with imitation stone in 1949. Looks very pretty. also built a new Entrance.

Chimes given by Mrs Dr Humphy in memory of her husband Samuel C Humphy. Died Ca 1945

Mrs. Egra Wallace died 1956. used to attend The Christian Church. Her daughter was Ethel Wallace later Ethel Lupton.

Chimes ring at 10 am & 12 1957.

New paint to South built Summer of 1960.

Bonnie Hutchinsons died Ca Jan-Feb 1964.

21-100

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED BRETHERN CHURCH IN WARSAW, INDIANA.

BY

GEO. A. NYE.

1930?

PREFACE.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the United Brethern Church in Warsaw was observed on Sunday, October 23, 1932. An all day meeting was held at the church. Many former members of the church were present some coming for many miles. Dr. Groves was present and preached in the morning and in the afternoon. delivered the evening sermon. Mrs. Dunnuck, Mrs. Miller, and Nellie Nutt members of the old choir at the little white church sang one of the old songs with some assistance. Rev. Livengood, present pastor of the church took an active part in the work of the day.

For the facts found herein I am indebted to Mrs. Richard Hayward, Mrs. Harter, Nan Walters, Harry Miller, Mr. Henry Goshert, and others who remember conditions fifty years ago. I have also had access to the church rolls, and to a booklet printed when Rev. Lower was here. In complete as this sketch may be I trust that it will fill a place and be kept throughout the coming years as a record. I heartily thank all those who have helped in its compilation in any way.

George A. Nye
October, 1932.

21-101

HISTORY OF THE UNITED BRETHERN CHURCH IN WARSAW, INDIANA.

The United Brethern Church in Warsaw, Indiana was started on the 19th of August, 1881 in a hall known as Hendee's Hall. This was a room upstairs just south of the present Globe Clothing Store. It was on the east side of the street between Market and Center and about two doors south of the alley. Caleb Hendee was the owner of the hall. He used to run a shoe shop in Warsaw and with Jack Glessner was in the shoe selling business at one time. Daniel Deeds was perhaps the most instrumental man in getting the church started here. He was a cooper by trade and had a cooper shop on Union Street between Market and the railroad. The charter members of the church were Daniel Deeds and wife, J. P. Ebersole and wife, Joseph A. Weimer and wife, William Brant and his father, Mrs. Reisch, Mrs. Catherine Ball, and Miss Charlotte Lee. At the present time none of these eleven charter members are living, however, some of their children are still active members of the church. Meetings were held in Hendee's Hall for about a year when a frame church which the Presbyterians had used for sixteen years was purchased. For this church and a lot to place it on the United Brethern paid $1339.00. The church was moved by Daniel Deeds to a lot near the corner of Pine and Market Streets a short distance west of the Catholic Church. Deeds lived in the west end of town and by his influence the church was moved to this new location. Here it was the church home for the congregation for twelve years.

The Presbyterians had built this building in 1866 on a site which would now be the west end of the Opera House Block. There were two factions of this church the old style and the new. The old style had a church on the southeast corner of Market and Lake Streets. This frame church had been built in 1858. Robert Cowan was instrumental in building it. During the Civil War times it was known as the Cosgrove Meeting House for Cosgroves lived on the same lot. This church was later sold to the Christian Church congregation. They moved it to ~~the~~ 2 lots N of the northwest corner of Lake and Main Streets and when they built in 1889 they sold it to the African M. E. Congregation and they moved it to South Street where they used it until about 1905 when they sold it to the Church of God. Recently they left it to go to their new tabernacle on Washington and Fort Wayne Street. The old church is now a dry cleaning establishment. When the Opera House Block was built in 1873 the new style church was moved to the west end of the lot on which the Presbyterian Church is now. It was from this site that Deeds moved the church to the west end of town. After the United Brether left this little white church, as they called it, it remained more or less open to the public and the school children going to West Ward used to go in and play on the seats. It was sold, however, to Jacob Maish who made it into two houses and they are on this site to-day. The bell was taken up to the new church. This was in 1894. This church had but one room. The choir loft was at the north end. There were two stoves in this room up in front one on each side. There was an organ and an inexpensive pulpit. Mrs. Charles Kleckner, who lived near the church, was at one time the janitor.

The church was founded in Warsaw by Rev. J. A. Cummins as we have said before with eleven charter members. The first roll which is still preserved is as follows:

Members of Warsaw Class was organized on the 19th day of August, 1882 by Rev. J. A. Cummins in charge of Warsaw Circuit, St. Joseph Conference.

1. Daniel Deeds, leader
2. Elizabeth Deeds,
3. Joseph A. Weimer,
4. Mrs. Weimer,
5. John P. Ebersole,
6. Mrs. Ebersole,
7. Mr. Swanson,
8. Mrs. Swanson,
9. William Brand, Steward,
10. Father Brand,
11. Mrs. (Anna) Reisch,
12. Rev. Wm Baste, Removed by
13. Mrs. Baste letters.
14. Mrs. Huffman,
15. Alton Cummins,
16. Joshua F. Scott,
17. Charlotte Lee.

The Warsaw Class as revised one year later by A. Maynard Cummins a was as follows:

1. Daniel Deeds, (leader).
2. Elizabeth Deeds,
3. Joseph A. Weimer,
4. Sister Weimer,
5. John P. Ebersole,
6. Sister Ebersole,
7. Hans Swanson,
8. Sister Swanson,
9. Wm. Brant,
10. Father Brant,
11. Sister Reisch,
12. Sister Huffman,
13. A. Maynard Cummins.
14. Joshua F. Scott,
15. Charlotte Lee.

It seems that during the next year a big revival took place and the church roll was raised to 96 members.

21-10zw

Warsaw Class as revised by Rev. A. Maynard Cummins in August, 1883.

1. A. M. Cummins, P. C.
2. Daniel Deeds, Leader,
3. Wm Brant, Steward,
4. Elizabeth Deeds,
5. Joseph Weimer,
6. Mrs. J. Weimer,
7. John P. Ebersole,
8. Mrs. J. P. Ebersole,
9. Hans Swanson,
10. Mrs. Hans Swanson

11. David Brant,
12. Mrs. Reisch,
13. Mrs. Huffman,
14. Mrs. Ida Cummins,
15. Joshua Scott,
16. John Ebersole,
17. Mrs. John Ebersole,
18. Clara B Leighty
19. C. M. Ebersole,
20. Sister Elizabeth Ebersole,

21. Luvia Bratt,
22. Lizzie Powers,
23. Joseph Miller,
24. Martha Miller,
25. Lizzie Miller,
26. Louie Miller,
27. Susie Dennie,
28. Jennie Drake,
29. Bro. Streier,
30. Sister Streier,

31. Sarah Moore,
32. Robert Anderson,
33. Sarah M. Anderson,
34. Daniel Carlson,
35. Anna Carlson,
36. Tillie Wheeler,
37. Jennie Lloyd, (Seeker)
38. Jennie Pollock do
39. Samuel C. Hersch,
40. Sister S. C. Hersch,

41. Vania Cunningham,
42. Mrs. Blosser (Seeker)
43. Nathan Cochrun,
44. Lucy Cochrun,
45. Lizzie Scott,
46. William Johnson,
47. Alice Johnson,
48. Flora Anderson,

49. Cynthia Powers,
50. Amelia Ebersole,
51. Andrew Ebersole,
52. Mary Ebersole,
53. Emma Nieman,
54. Eva Pollock,
55. Nellie Nutt,
56. Rebecca Barfelt,
57. D. J. Scott,
58. Sallie Scott,

59. Lydia Hand,
60. Ada Spangler,
61. Della Clark,
62. Jennie Crowl,
63. Lula Copp,
64. Thomas Hand,
65. Martha Mayfield,
66. Lizzie May Johnson,
67. John Nieman,
68. Sister Nieman,

69. M. S. Coffman,
70. Arvilla Coffman,
71. Mollie Coleman,
72. Ida Talmage,
73. Charlotte Lee,
74. Lem Powers,
75. Lyda Hartman,
76. Susan Sayers,
77. Samuel Leighty,
78. Presley Frary,

79. Mary Frary,
80. W. Walkman,
81. Mrs. Walkman,
82. Mrs. Mahlon Hoppus,
83. Tilly Hillegas,
84. Ruth McKrill,
85. John Mayfield,
86. Minnie McClane,
87. Ella Cochrun,
88. Frank Cogswell,

89. Charlie Hillegas,
90. Newton Cochrun,
91. Susan Vanator,
92. George Bright,
93. J. Cochrun,
94. James Allen,
95. Jacob Reeker,
96. Nancy A. Reeker,
Norman & Jane Ayers.

Warsaw Class

21-103

as revised by A. Maynard Cummins, July 30, 1884.

1. A. Maynard Cummins, P. C.
2. Daniel Deeds, Leader,
3. William Brant, (Steward),
4. Elizabeth Deeds,
5. Joseph Weimer,
6. Mrs. Joseph Weimer,
7. John P. Ebersole,
8. Mrs. J. P. Ebersole,
9. Hans Swanson,
10. Mrs. Swanson

11. David Brant,
12. Mrs. Reisch,
13. Mrs. Huffman Bell,
14. Ida May Cummins,
15. Joshua Scott,
16. John J. Ebersole,
17. Mrs. J. Ebersole,
18. Samuel Leighty,
19. Clara Leighty,
20. C. M. Ebersole,

21. Mrs. C. M. Ebersole,
22. Luvia Pratt,
23. Lizzie Powers,
24. Joseph Miller,
25. Martha Miller,
26. Lizzie Miller,
27. Louie Miller,
28. Jennie Drake Clay,
29. Bro. Streier,
30. Sister Strier,

31. Robert Anderson,
32. Sarah M. Anderson,
33. Ana Carlson,
34. M. J. Wheeler,
35. Sister Mary Crowl,
36. Jennie Pollock,
37. Sam'l C. Hersch,
38. Sister Hersch,
39. Vania Cunningham,
40. Mrs. Blosser,

41. Nathan Cochrun,
42. Lucy Cichrun,
43. Lizzie Scott,
44. William Johnson,
45. Alice Johnson.

46. Flora Anderson
47. Amelia Ebersole
48. Andrew Ebersole
49. Emma Niemen
50. Rebecca Barfelt
51. D. J. Scott
52. Sallie Scott
53. Della Clark
54. Jennie Crowel
55. Martha Mayfield
56. John Nieman
57. Sister Nieman
58. Arvilla Coffman
59. Mollie Coleman
60. Ida Talmage
61. Charlotte Lee
62. Lem Powers
63. Lyda Hartman
64. Susan Sayers
65. Presley Frary
66. Mary Frary
67. Tillie Hillegas
68. Rush McCrill
69. Frank Wheeler
70. Johnie Cochran
71. James Allen
72. Jacob Reber
73. Nancy Reber
74. Norman Ayers
75. Jane Ayers
76. Henry S. Borone
77. Jennie Loyd
78. Lorry Groves
79; J. R. Hughes
80. Bro. Meek,
81. Sister Meek,
82. Bro. McKrill,
83. Bro. Barfelt,
84. Sis. Bumbaugh
85. Sis. Evans
86. Sis. Felter
87. Sister Reisch.

Revised July 30, 1885 by
A. Maynard Cummins, Pastor.

1. Daniel Deeds,
2. William Brant,
3. Elizabeth Deeds,
4. Mrs. J. Wymer,
5. John P. Ebersole,
6. Mrs. J. P. E.
7. Hans Swanson,
8. Mrs. H. S.
9. David Brant,
10. Mrs. Anna Reisch,
11. Mrs. C. Bell,
12. J. F. Scott,
13. Samuel Leighty,
14. Clara Leighty,
15. C. H. Ebersole,
16. Luvia Bratt,
17. Lem Powers,
18. Lizzie Powers,
19. Anna Carlson,
20. Joseph Miller,
21. Mrs. J. M.
22. Lizzie Miller,
23. Louie Miller,
24. Jennie Clay,
25. Robert Anderson,
26. Mrs. Sarah M. Anderson,
27. M. J. Wheeler,
28. Samuel Hersch,
29. Anna Hersch,
30. Vania Cunningham,
31. Mrs. Blosser,
32. William Johnson,
33. Alice Johnson,
34. Amelia Ebersole,
35. J. Barfelt,
36. Rebecca Barfelt,
37. D. J. Scott
38. Sallie Scott,
39. Jennie Crowl,
40. Martha Mayfield,
41. Mrs. John Nieman,
42. Mollie Coleman,
43. Charlotte Lee
44. Susan Sayer,
45. Mary Frary,
46. Franklin Wheeler,
47. Jacob Reber,
48. Nancy Reber,
49. Norman Ayers,
50. Jane Ayers,
51. Laura Groves,
52. Bro. Meek,
53. Mrs. Meek,
54. James McKrill
55. Mrs. L. Broombaugh
56. Mrs. Hester Evans,
57. Mrs. Felter,
58. Agnes Rush,
59. Mary Crowel,
60. Daniel Carlson,
61. Mary Frush,
62. Nettie Hardman,
63. Richard Irland,
64. John Simons & wife,
66. Ella Simons,
67. Wm. Frush,
68. M. A. Goodall,
69. Wm H. Richart,
70. Mrs. L. C. Richart,
71. Mrs. H. Shipp,
721 Mrs. R. McKrill,
73. Mrs. J. Peterson,
74. Miss R. Crowel,
75. Mrs. C. Rizer,
76. Miss Bratt,
77. Mr. G. Frary,
78. Ida Hardman,
79. Sariah Hill,
80. Mr. R. Kirtz,
81. Miss Ivens,

21-104

THE NEW CHURCH

Rev. J. A. Groves became pastor of the church in the fall of 1893, this being a year of hard times. He started a big meeting that winter and increased the membership from 150 to over 300 by this means and others. The church was crowded during these meeting and the pastor kindly asked the Methodists who were having a meeting at the same time to attend their church so additional people could get into the little white church for these meetings. It was seen that a larger and better church was necessary if the congregation was to grow and so in 1894 the site at the northeast corner of Washington and Center Streets was purchased and the building begun. Rev. Groves attired himself in overhalls and helped with the work. Many of the church members donated their work. The Ladies Aid and all other societies assisted very much. Letta Kleckner was in the Junior Department as a girl and she sold $10.00 worth of doughnuts for the church and got a picture of Rev. Groves as a present. Nellie Nutt gave the first five dollars towards buying the new lot and recieved a picture. Mr. Joel Long of Clunette gave a generous amount of money towards the project as did Robert Wallace of that district. Had it not been for the generous donations from without the church it is quite likely that building would have been postponed. The lot was purchased from William Chapman for $3500.00. On the lot stood a small house in which Chapman lived. The contractor for the building was a Mr. Huffman of Indianapolis. The contract price according to Rev. Groves was $7,500.00. To build the church was a burden on the small congregation for there were no rich people amongst them.

The corner stone of the new church was laid in August, 1894 during the conference. The edifice was dedicated on the 17th of February, 1895. Bishop Johnathan Weaver, whose picture with that of Daniel Deeds now hangs in the church, preached the dedicatory sermon. It was a great day for the United Brethern in Warsaw. While not an expensive building yet at the time it compared very well with the Methodist Church and the Presbyterian Church which buildings were considered the finest in town. The United Brethern Church was the first new church that had been built here for a long time except for the Christian Church which was completed in 1889. The light oak furniture and the beautiful carpet together with the pretty colored windows made it a very attractive church home. Very little change was made in the building until about 1920 when the basement was enlarged, a kitchen added, Sunday School rooms provided for in the north room, and other changes made. A few years ago a new heating plant was installed. The whole interior was redecorated some years ago.

About 1909 a parsonage was purchased on North Lake Street or rather a site was purchased and a parsonage was built. This was under the pastorate of Rev. John Goshert. The site is a beautiful site overlocking the beautiful waters of Center Lake. It was purchased from at a cost of $. Not many years ago a neat looking garage was built during the time of Rev. L. L. Shaffer. No church in Warsaw has a more pleasant site for its parsonage, however, some may be more expensive as to actual cost. The parsonage yard used to be a part of the old Van Long homesite when he was Judge here years ago and in the nineties it was known as the Hoyt property.

21-105

The ministers who have served the United Brethern Church in Warsaw have been about a score in number since it started in 1883. Some of them have passed away and have gone to their reward, others are still actively engaged in the work. Just recently Rev. J. A. Groves has been retired after serving as pastor, presiding elfer, and District Superintendent of the St. Joe Conference. He now lives at Logansport. Rev. Lower passed away a year or two ago as did also Rev. G. F. Byer. A complete list of the ministers who have served here in Warsaw would be about as follows:

A. Maynard Cummins,	Rev. Alice and Noble,
J. Simons,	J. A. Grubbs,
E. H. Pontius,	L. L. Shaffer, old + infirm 1957
J. A. Groves, Keesey	Rev. Overmeyer,
R. J. Parret,	Rev. John Goshert,
G. F. Byrer,	Rev. Thomas,
J. W. Lower,	Rev. M. S. Livengood. X

1942 4 T Rosselot.
Alice Uncapher
SA Wells

Rev. Groves and Rev. Boyer served the church twice as pastors their terms being non consecutive. Rev. Groves left here and turned the ch rch over to Rev. Parret about 1914. Groves became an evangelist and later was made superintendent. While here he increased the membersip bership by holding some great meetings. In one of these the remarkable conversion of Miss Anna Boyer took place and she lead many to Christ. The last conference was held in this church in 1916. The following year it was held at Butler and since that time it has been held at Winona Lake.

X Died Ca 1964 shoveling snow.

As a matter of record it perhaps would not be out of place in this brief history to record some things concerning the site of the new church as that site was and had been prior to 1894. As we have said before the Chapmans lived on this corner. Bill Chapman was the son of the famous John B. Chapman, founder of Warsaw in the early 30's. Nancy Walters who is still active at the advanced age of 85 remembers very clearly some of the facts of this vicinity as er early as 1855 when she was a girl only 8 years old. She was the daughter of Jim Milice who used to live where Harley Towns now lives at the southwest corner of Washington and Main Streets. Nancy remembers that before the old Chapman Mill was built opposite west from the courthouse yard that Furlongs used to live there in a big house which was torn down to build the mill. In 1894 there was a blacksmith's shop on the lot opposite south of the church and up next to the alley. It was known as Bill Johnson's Shop. On the corner south of the church was a long two story frame house known as Mrs. Crowl's boarding house. This property then looked unkept and was not a very pretty addition to our city. Back on the far alley was the barn of Mr. Bash and a yard north of the barn. Where the brick Coleman Block is now there was a deep hole in the ground. This had once been the site of the old Weirick House earlier known as the Jacob Losure Tavern. West of this hole were two old frame buildings used as a blacksmith's shop by Frank Nye and as a livery barn by Bert Mabie. Perry Jaques had built them years before. One of them bur about 1897. Opposite west of the church site lived an elderly woman known as Mother Trish. She belonged to a society known as "The Girls of 70". For years she had been an ardent church worker and in the 70's had been one of the crusaders who used to sing and pray in front

of and in the saloons. She lived in a small white frame house that came out almost to the sidewalk. She was the widow of John Trish Sr. The Trish Wagon Shops and blacksmith shop was in a large frame building to the rear. On west of this site were log yards and low ground. South of Mrs. Trish's was the old Lewis Trish Wagon Shops in the buildings that stand there to-day. On south across the alley was the blacksmith shop of old John Gartee and on south on the corner where Peterson is now was a long frame house that T. J. Quick had moved to this site from the State Bank Corner in 1877. It was at one time called the Republican Building. Now it sat with water around it much of the time. South of this was Gib Furlong's tombstone yards.

When the United Brethern bought the lot on which the church is now it is said that the ground was quite high and that the house sat on a hill. Han Walters says that when Chapmans lived there there were always a pack of hound dogs around the corner making a noise. Before Chapmans lived here Libby Hatman occupied it and years ago Sol Miller lived here. He used to be a clerk in Funk's Dry Goods Store. The house was moved to the north when the church was built. It was sold to Mrs. Crowl who remodelled it and made it into a larger house in which she kept roomers and boarders. North of this lived the Evers family. John Evers used to run the old Wright House at the northeast corner of Center and Puffalo Streets. He at one timewas a harness maker, Horace Evers commonly known as Buck Evers was in the nineties one of the best cab drivers in the city. He had two accomplished sisters. On north of Evers was the old home of Mrs. Oll Matthews on the sorner where the Bash home is now. Thiswas then a small old moss covered house that had seen much better days. It had been the home of W. C. Gordon who was postmaster here under Puchanan.

Mrs. Chapman who is still living in the brick house just east of the church remembers well the old jail which used to stand on the southwest corner of the public square. This was a brick jail which was long north and south. It sat out near the sidewalk and between it and lake street was a fence. This jail was the birthplace of Anna Bratt Baird, she being the daughter of Zena Bratt who was sheriff of the county in the 60's. The jail part was at the north end downstairs. The north end of the upstairs was intended for women prisoners but this was never finished. The kitchen and another room or so were downstairs and the bedrooms and living room was upstairs. There was an inside stairway. Mrs. ~~Bratt~~ Chapman as a girl used to play in the unfinished part upstairs. The jail had an isosceles triangle roof. The inside of the jail part was lined with 2x4's which ran diagonally. Opposite this jail to the west was the old blacksmith shop run at one time by Mr. Beroth, and Hank Rough also had a shop nearby. Orams bought this corner in the 80's and built the present brick building. Phillip Kern lived on the west end of this grounds and later in 1885 Jimmie Oram lived there. This in brief is the way the vicinity of the present U. B. Church was in the years gone by. We should also note that where the present high school building is now there stood the pleasant home of Bram Funk. This was on a knoll and all about were vines, bushes, shrubbery, and a beautiful lawn. A stone fence surrounded this half-square. The house was a large frame house. It was a beautiful yard with terraces in front. The high school was built there in 1905 and all trace of the former plan was removed. Bram Funk and his brother Joe were in business where Bolinger is now. They had a dry goods store here for many years.

Where Freshman H S is now on Washington St.
1857 Braun Funk bought of Jno Pottenger.

Elmer & his wife died in 1962
He was 86.
Lived 1st house E of Baptist Ch.
old Joe Foote home.

Irvingtons left in late summer 1942 after being here 12 years. They went to So Wayne Ch at Fort Wayne. Rosallotos took his place. They came from Decatur. Irvingtons 1st Sunday at Fort Wayne was 9/13/42 & at 2:30 he was here to preach uncle Harry's (Edgington) funeral. It was a wonderful day warm & clear.

Rosallotos were followed by Umpstead about 1947. R went to Lafayette.

Rev. Shaffer died 1958 spring.
Mrs Shaffer died Thurs 8-28-62 6½ Pm
Rev. Wells Jr Kluart here. Umpstead went to Plymouth 1962

1952 Buy old Harriett Frazer Home on E Center & will build

Tear down Frazer Home 12/52 & 1/53.

Umpstead to Plymouth Fall of 62.

Rev Shaffer died winter of 57 & 58.
Was at Nursing home

Rev. Wells died 1954 also Roy Bowers in 1954. Millie 5/1964 1964

New church on E. Center Not occupied late fall of 1954. It is now the finest church in Town.

Old church used by Pentecostals 1954. Not very heavy Torndown ca 1962

Florence Kagey died 12/18/61 in auto accident on Road. 73 yr Am. Wet & Shipping Rt 2 Yr

Chas & Cadie Hartman died in Feb 1965 Both in their 90's.

Rev W S Fitzgerald died 2/27/67 Big funeral held in the Wes Cumming's Church the week, N Lake St, Elkhart Ind. Buried at Terre Haute, Ind.

THE FOUNDING OF THE UNITED BRETHERN CHURCH IN WARSAW 1882.

Leaving old church down
7-62. Has been in delapi-
condition for a year or two
Rosa Sibler bought it. He
works in Art Art Bank.

Quiet there in summer '66.
just w of old Chapman House.

A Brief Concise History of the U. B. Church in Warsaw. Credits

21-108

Founded 1881, August 19 in Hendee's Hall, Warsaw, Indiana. This was a hall just south of the present Globe. It was upstairs. Shows etc. were held here when a small hall was desirable.

Charter Members: 11 members.

Daniel Deeds and his wife,
J. P. Eversole and his wife,
J. A. Weimer and wife,
William Brant and his father,
Mrs. Reisch, (Mother of Mandy Reisch),
Mrs. Catherine Bell,
Miss Charlotte Lee,

Purchased a frame church from the Presbyterians who at this time were building a new brick church on the southwest corner of High & Market Streets which church is now a part of their new church remodelled in 1916. ← 1917.

This old frame church dated back to about ~~1858~~ 1866 when the Old Style and New Style presbyterians were in Warsaw. The one faction built a frame church opposite east of where the Union Office is now and it was known later as the Cosgrove Meeting House. It was sold to the Christian Church people and is now the negro church on South St. The church the U. B's bought sat on the west end of the present Presbyterian lot and before that was where Robinsons Market is in the Opera House Block. It was moved in 1873 when the OHB was built. The U. B.s paid $1339.00 for the church and the lot to put it on. It was moved to the Northeast corner of Pine and Market Streets. May 1883.

 21-109

This little white church was used by the UB's for about 12 years from 1882 to 1894 and when abandoned there were about ~~forty~~ 131 members in the church. It was sold to Jacob Maish who made two dwelling houses out of it which dwellings are there now. This church was a one room church with the room running north and south. The pulpit and choir loft was at the north end. It was heated by two stoves one on the east side and one on the west. Mrs. Charlie Kleckner was at one time the official janitor. The seats were comfortable wooden seats. The same bell was in the cupolo of this little white church that is now in this church. It is said that Sadie Hartman, as a girl used to ring the bell in the old church and that since she was so small this was quite a task. After this building was abandoned (about 1894) it sat there for a year or so unused and the boys attending west ward (the writer being one of them) would get in the building and play. These were the days when Aaron Eschbach had a grocery just south a half a block, Werntz's had a foundry almost opposite south from the church, (Dalton 1910) and Timothy Leighton still rang the Catholic Church bell at 6 - 12 and 6 each day of the year. John Hall started a small grocery where Bradway is now about this time and the grounds west of Meyers and Peterson's mill was all log yards. Leshs factory was the seat of the largest industry in Warsaw at the time. The Shoups, Kleckners & Dickensheets, the Leslies, the Clarks, Ben Simmucks the Bratts, the Eschbachs, the Millers, Bob Shaw, (Hatfield, Will the barber,) Ed Wahl, Kehlers, Hartman, Stoners, Peter Hardman, the Lefevers, George Jordans, the Berlins, the Lehews, Elzenfritzs, Dineens, Johnny Dineen, the Bolings, the Langs, ~~the Hartmans~~ McAlpines, the Lawrences, the Eversoles, Dr. Smiths, and many others too numerous to mention were some of the people who resided in the west end of town at this time.

1956
91 yrs old

Harry Miller
died 12/60

not much written. Old book from Hargrave
Trustees 1887
Chas Wilcox
Wm Brandt
Jos Weimer
J P Eberoole
Elias Sanders
Daniel Brady

Present Boarding House
1 st in 7 counties
Frank Kovsic home 1964
Frank died last week in april 1976

Old church

Jap yoder + wife
Hattie Hutt Redman
Mrs Isaac Hemmenway
Mrs Harry Miller
Jas Manning + wife
Jodie Hall + Frank Pointer only remaining persons in Norway

Zetta Ely
11 Oct
Rev. Jerome Pickett
Drunk 10 days.

Grove
Carrie Sinkart
Luella Waddell

Grove Fall 1893
Big meeting

Cornstown aug 1894

Ordained 2/7/95
Bishop Jonathan Weaver

- Norma Kagey fatally hurt in auto accident 12/18/61
Rd 25 & plenitude
7 35 am

was a Ch B.

The pastors who served in the little white church were Rev. A Maynard Cummins, Simons Rev. John T. Keesey, Rev. ~~John Simons~~ E H Pontius, Rev. J. A. Groves and ~~Smith~~ _____ _____ _____ _____.

The new church was built in 1894 on the northeast corner of Center and Washington Streets. It was built by Court Hoffman of Saratoga at a cost of $ 7500 *. The ~~small~~ company of members that put it up were taxed to the uttermost. Rev. J. A. Groves was the pastor at the time and he doned overalls and assisted in the work of construction. The ground for the church was purchased of William Chapman better known as "Bill" for $2500. The site included a small seven room house which had been on this corner for years. The Chapmans lived here, the Evers in the house across the alley north and Mrs. Matthews in ~~the~~ an old house which stood where Bashes now live. Here lived Wm. E. Gordon many years ago. The UB's moved the house north and sold it to Mrs. Crowl. She remodelled it. Chapman's built the brick house ~~they~~ in which Mrs. Chapman now resides about the same time that the church was built. Since the church has been built there has been very little change made in its outside appearance, however, the inside was remodelled some ten years ago. A balcony was built in the north room for Sunday school purposes and the entire inside repainted and redecorated. A new heating plant was also installed a few year ago.

The pastors that have served in the new church are Rev. J. A. Groves, Rev. J. W. Lower, Rev. G. W. Beyer, Revs. Noble, Rev. J.A Grubbs, Rev. L. L. Shaffer, and Rev. Livengood. The membership is now approximately 350 with a Sunday School of approximately 250. A parsonage was purchased on North Lake Street in 1904 for the sum and price of $ _____. Being on

the western shores of Center Lake it is one of the best located homes in the city. A garage was added a year or so later.

In 1894 when the church was built here Mother Trish lived across the street to the west in a white frame one story house. In the brick house to the north lived the Brubakers and on the corner where Mr. Towns now lives lived Robert Nelson in the old house formerly owned by Jim Milice, father of Nan Walters. In 1894 there was an old blacksmith's shop across the street to the south and a little east. It was in charge of Bill Johnson. Directly south across the street was a two story long ~~frme~~ frame building in which Mrs. Crowl had a boarding house. The corner opposite south from Orams Wagon Shops was vacant except for a big hole in the ground and to the west were two frame buildings in one of which was a livery barn run by Bert Mabie. Frank Nye had a shop in the other. Bash's barn was back in the alley and on the Bash lot was the Doctor's mansion and the home of J. J. Lantz. Trish's wagon shops were west of the new church.^ The community house now stands there. Funk's fine home was where the high school is now. It was a long frame house surrounded by beautiful shrubbery, evergreens and flowers. It sat high and the grounds were terraced. Bram Funk lived here. Many other things such as Chapman's Flour Mill, Hitzler's Furniture Factory, and Andy Thomas' Mill could be described but space will not permit. The Peashwa Block in which the Enterprise ~~blew up~~ started in 1895 was built the same year as the church. The present Union office dates to this time. It was built by Mr. Harter who took in with him Mr. Ringle who had worked for Hitzler. Later it was Harter and Ringle and then just Amos Ringle. The church was built when the nation was just trying to recover from the hard times of 1893. The first big parades to pass the edifice were the rallys of 1896 when McKinley and Hobart ran against Bryan and Sewell.

Class List for 1883 Rev. A. Maynard Cummins.

Daniel Deeds
William Brandt
Elizabeth Deeds
Joseph Wymer
Mrs. Joseph Wymer
John P. Eversole
Mrs. John P. Eversole
Hans Swanson
Mrs. Hans Swanson
David Brandt
Mrs. Reisch
Mrs. Huffman
Mrs. Ida Cummins
Joshua Scott
John Eversole
Mrs. John Eversole
Clara Leighty
C. M. Eversole
Elizabeth Eversole
Luvia Bratt
Lizzie Powers
Joseph Miller
Martha Miller
Lizzie Miller
Louis Miller
Susie Denny
Jennie Drake
Strever & wife
Sarah Moore
Robt Anderson
Sarah M. Anderson
Daniel Carlson
Anna Carlson
Tillie Wheeler
Jennie Loyd
Jennie Pollock
Samuel C. Hersh
Mrs. SCH
Vania Cunningham
Mrs. Blosser
Nathan Cochrun
Lucy Cochrun
Lizzy Scott
William Johnson
Alice Johnson
Flora Anderson
Cynthia Powers
Amelia Ebersole
Mary "

Emma Nieman
Eva Pollock
Nellie Nutt
Rebecca Barfell
D. J. Scott
Sallie Scott
Lydia Hand
Ada Spangler
Della Clark
Jennie Crowel
Lula Copp
Thos. Hand
Martha Mayfield
Lizzie May Johnson
John Nieman
Mrs. do
M. S. Coffman
Arvilla Coffman
Mollie Coleman
Ida Talmage
Charlotte Lee
Lem Powers
Lydia Hartman
Susan Sayers
— Samuel Leighty
— Presley Frary
Mary Frary
Mr. & Mrs. Walkman
— Mrs. Mahlon Hoppus
Tilly Hillegas
Ruth McKrill
John Mayfield
Minnie McClane
Ella Cochrun
Charley Hillegas
Newton Cochrun
Susan Vanator
George Bright
James Allen
Jacob Becker
Nancy A. Becker

96 in all

1890's { Mr + Mrs Chas Kleckner + children
She was janitor for a while.

New names by 1885. A. Maynard Cummins

Mrs. Blosser
J. Barfelt
Franklin Wheeler
Mary Crowle
Nettie Hardman
Wm H. Richart
Mrs. H. Shipp
Mrs. C. Rizer

In 1886 enrollment of 109

Mary Frush
Richard Ireland
D. Bratt
Mrs. S. F. Dunnuck

1887 Simons

118 names

1888 120 Simons

1889 100 members
Anna Eschbach
Isa Freeman
Prof. T. J. Sanders
Mrs. do
Mrs. M. Rickel

1891 John T. Keesey Pastor

180 members

Mrs. M. Coleman
Norman Ayers
Laura Grove
J. S. Brazington
Katie do
William Potts & wife —
Mrs. E. Swihart
Mollie ~~&~~ Keeler
Ott Stoner
Lawrence Swihart
Than Miller
Lawrence Freeman
Clarence Haddix
Anna Dick
Jessie Eschback
Mabelle Coleman

1892 E. H. Pontius, Pastor

150 members.

Mr. & Mrs. Harry W. Miller
John Peterson
C. J. Foulk
John Stinson
Ella Zimmerman

J. Simons

1893 E. H. Pontius, Pastor

153 members

1894 J. A. Groves, Pastor

131 after revision By Official Board. aug 20/94.

1896 ~~1894~~ 1894 July 30 + also 1896.

Revised by Official Board

J. A. Groves, Pastor

303 members

Ebersoles-Scotts-Shipps-Bratts-
Andersons-Colemans-Millers-Dunnucks-
Brazingtons-Swiharts-Stinsons-Hillegas-
Freemens- Stoners-Deeds-Powers-Linns-
Maishes-Harters-Fikes-Groves-Ollers-
Phillips-Noels-Loyds-Wymans-Kleckners-
Blues-Valentines-Thomas-Lehew-Snyder-
Barnett-Andricks-AMassena-Hoppus-Crooks
Millers etc etc. Dr. Richers

old book ends.

Parret, R. J. followed Groves

Then Byer and then Lower.

1903-04 200 members under Lower.

He put out a circular booklet.
Indebtedness $1856.00

300,00 on hand.

See book. value church propp. 10,225 00

during that year ladies Aid et all raised $1700 00

1904

Daniel Deeds, Mrs. Everscle, and Mrs. Catherine Bell were the only charter members living in 1904 according to Lower's Booklet.

1904 names: Alexander-Banks-Bibler-Bradway-Brazington-Breadings-Colema Dickensheets-Dillingham-Eiler-Fike-Ford-Goble-Goshert-Leffel-Long-Lower Mannen-Miller-Mote-Rarrick-Sellers-Shipp-Stephens-Stoner-Tennant-Valentine-Yenner. Wright Stewarts

1907. A.M.Cummins Pastor

329 names

Many young people on list. Avis Shue Blonde Anderick Otis Warner etc.

During 1909-10 twenty new members recieved.
Mr. & Mrs Joel Hall by letter -

1910 B. F. Thomas, Pastor

205 members.

Many united with church 1910-11 39 in all

Borket-Cramer-Meeks-Miller-Dobbins-Jamison-Clase-Byer-Leffel
Mackey - Rose - Black - Winick - Clase - Miss Byer - Coffman etc.

1912 B. F. Thomas, Pastor Fall 1912 Rev Groves

218 members
109 new member 1912-13. (Miss anna Bayer)
Oyler-Miller-East-Thomas-Hartman-Lowe-Hemmer-Pellet-Cox-Clover-Wallace- Edgington-Stewart-Kimes-Rickle-Miner-Copeland Hall-Regenos-Cretcher- etc. Shelby - Bradway - Banks - Edgington

1913-14 101 new members. Blodgett-Daisey-Firestone-Heeter-Harmon-Hall-Kleckner-Lowman-Linn-Miner-Richer-Stum-Wertenberger-Polk-Kline-H. E. Smith and family-A. L. Yenner etc. Pattons

F.P. Overmeyer 1914-1917 Groves left to go into Evangelistic work. Last conf held here 1916 + next yr Butler then Wilmore. Groves P E for yrs Supt 8 yrs.

1917 W. P. & Alice Noble, Pastors.

445 members.

1918 same pastors.

433 members.

1919 G. F. Byrer, Pastor

376 members with reserve list

Old members
living now

Mrs Jennie Harter 30 yrs Ladies aid
Mrs Laura Brown.
Harry Miller - oldest man now living of the organization that retains membership.

Charter members first y.P.C.C.

Mrs Eva Fouthuric Baker
Mrs Liggie Shoemaker Scott
Mrs Anna Eschbach Todd
Mrs Alice Eschbach Miller
Miss Flora Hammock
Mrs Wm Clain Scott
Mr Harry Miller. D 1961

Mr Smith Family & Bill Minor Family good members in 1920s
Claud Hartman
Mother Beaver

Fadie Hartman

Sarah Jane Kleckner died 5/29/42
Chas Kleckner " 2/11/33
Harry Edgington " 9/11/42
Mr Hester d 10/45
Mr Minor about 1946.
Rev Shaffer 1957-8.

The present later history of the church is known to all of you. This history I have tried to write merely pictures the frame work we might say of the past. The things that really make a church a great power in the ~~ei~~ community cannot be written. Within these walls for thirty-five years children have been taught that the only life worth while is the Christian life. Many people here this afternoon have never known any other church home but this one. Here they came as children, grew up in the Young People's Societies, attended church, were ~~bapti~~ converted, baptised and are now the parents of children who attend the church. They have been prominent in promoting all the good work that the United Brethern Church has done in this city. Here in this room many people have attended the funerals of their loved ones and seen their remains bourne away to the last final resting place. The sorrows, the heartaches, the trials, the hardships, the joys, the blessings that have come to people here cannot be recorded except in the hearts of those who experienced them. It is for us to look back over the fifty years that this church has been doing good in this community and here highly resolve that in so far as we can with the help of Almighty God we will help to keep the good ~~start the old church~~ work of the church going onward and upward so that those fifty years fro from now will have a grand and glorious record for the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God.

Bill Ruiner died Sept 1941
Harry Edgington one year later.
Mr Hester Dec 40
Ida Smith Apr 1940.
Roy Brown Spring 1954. Millie May 1964.
Ervin Ellis 1954.
Rev. Shaffer winter 1957-8.
Florence Cagey 12-18-61
Rev Sargent about 2/15/60. 2 was shoveling snow for him just come back for Evelyn
Bonnie Lee Kendricks Co 1963. 1964.
Theressa Nye July 1940
Zetta Edgington Co 1971.